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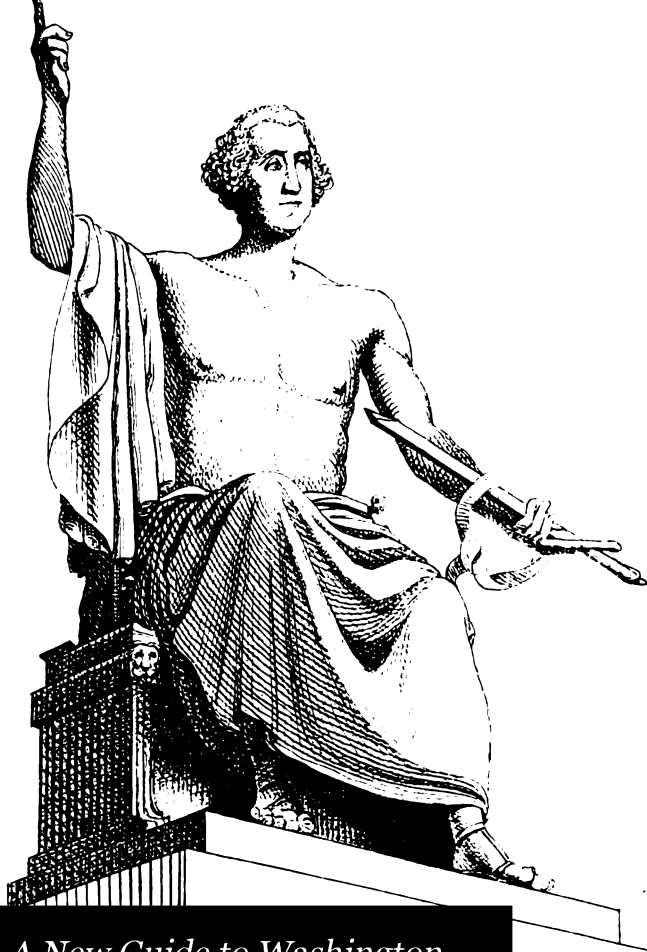
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A New Guide to Washington

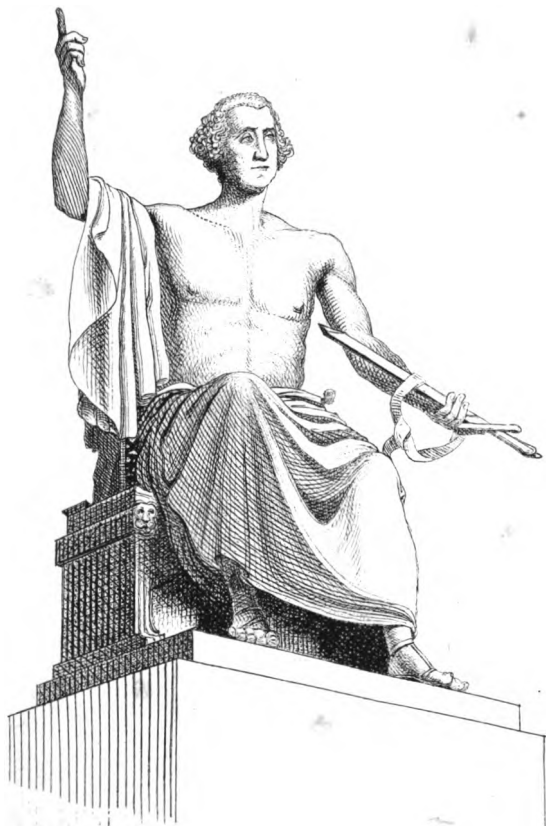
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NEW SERIES
IN
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BY

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE first edition of this work appeared in 1840, and, though got up in haste, and consequently imperfect, it was found to be popular. The want of such a guide to our city had long been felt, and the author having been from childhood an inhabitant of Washington, was induced to undertake it, from his intimate acquaintance with all its localities, improvements, progress, public and private institutions, and whatever concerned it. Much, however, from the haste with which it was prepared, was necessarily omitted, and to supply this deficiency a new edition is now issued.

The present is almost a new work. The former edition did not contain one-third of the matter which this volume embraces. It has been greatly enlarged; every thing of a temporary character has been thrown out, and that only which may be considered as permanent, retained.

The Metropolis must necessarily be an object of great interest to every American, whether a resident or not; and he cannot but feel anxious to know every thing that belongs to it. The information, therefore, which the author has endeavored to furnish, is as full, minute and accurate in relation to it, both as a city and as the seat of the Federal Government, as could be given, or perhaps desired; and the work will not only serve as a complete guide to all who visit Washington, but make the reader at a distance well acquainted with the history, topography, condition of, and every thing of interest in the National Metropolis. It will be of great use to the stranger, by directing his attention to the principal objects of curiosity and interest to be found in Washington, and guiding him from place to place, with a knowledge of its localities.

The author acknowledges his obligation to Mr. Robert Mills, Architect of the Public Buildings, and to Mr. Peter Force, for the information he has derived from them, and which he has embodied in this little volume.

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P R E F A C E .

THE curious documents below fell into the hands of the author after the body of the work had been printed, and rather than ~~omit~~ them, he has been obliged to place them in advance of the work, a portion of which they serve to illustrate.

These are extracts from old land patents, dated as far back as 1663 and 1681, and will be found curious and interesting. They show that the classical name of *Tiber* was given to the stream which now bears that name, and which was afterwards occasionally called *Goose Creek*; and that a portion of the site of the city was called *Rome*, both given, I have no doubt, by one of the patentees, from the circumstance of his bearing the name of Pope.

"*June the 5th, 1663.*—Layd out for FRANCIS POPE of this Province, gentleman a parcell of land in Charles County, called Room, lying on the east side of the Anacostian river, beginning at a marked oak standing by the

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river side the bounded tree of Captain Robert Troop, and running north by the river for breadth, the length of two hundred perches to a bounded oak, standing at the mouth of a bay or inlett called TIBER, bounding on the north by the said let and line drawn east for the length of three hundred and twenty perches to a bounded oak standing in the woods on the east with a line drawn south from the end of the former line untill you meet with the exterior bounded tree of Robert Troop called Scotland yard on the south with the said land, on the west with the said river, containing and now laid out for four hundred acres more or less."

"*June 5th, 1663.*—Layd out for Captain Robert Troop of this Province a parcell of land in Charles County called Scotland yard lying on the east side of the Anacostia river, beginning at a bounded hickory standing by the water side and running north by the river for breadth the length of two hundred and fifty perches to a bounded oak, bounding on the north with a line drawn east into the woods for the length of three hundred and twenty perches to a bounded oak on the east with a line drawn south from the end of the former line until you intersect a parallel line drawn from the first bounded hickory on the south with the said parellel on the west with the said river containing and now laid out for five hundred acres more or less."

By another instrument of writing, dated 5th of July, 1681, a patent was granted to one William Langworth for a tract of land lying in

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Charles County, containing six hundred acres, which had been taken up by his father, and which is thus described :

“The Widows Mite lyeing on the east side of the Anacostin river on the north side of a branch or inlett in the said river called Tyber. Beginning at a bounded cedar standing upon a point and running east north east for breadth up the said inlett to a bounded oak, the bound tree of Richard Pinner, for the length of one hundred ninety two perches, bounding in the east with a line drawn north from the said oake for the length of five hundred perches to a bounded oake on the north with a line drawn west from the end of the former line, the length of one hundred ninety two perches to a bounded oake that intersects a paralell line drawn south to the first bounded cedar on the west with the said paralell on the south with the said inlett containing and now laid out for six hundred acres more or less according to the certificat of survey thereof taken and returned into the land office at the citty of St. Maries, bearing date the tenth day of October one thousand six hundred sixty seven, and there remaining upon record togeather with all rights profits benefits and privileges thereunto belonging (Royale mines excepted).”

This would appear to have been the farm afterwards owned by David Burns, one of the original proprietors of the lands now occupied by the city. At that time this portion of Maryland was in Charles County; its capital the

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city of St. Mary's, and that part of the Potomac which bounds Washington to the west, was called Anacostia, the name afterwards given to the Eastern Branch.

NEW GUIDE TO WASHINGTON.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE site of this city was originally selected by General Washington, (from whom it derives its name,) as at that time the most central position in the United States, and the best suited for the Metropolis of the nation. None can possibly unite such picturesque beauty, or even surpass it in the salubrity of its climate. It is situated on the left bank of the Potomac and the right bank of the Anacostia. It lies in latitude $38^{\circ} 52'$ north; comprises a territory of four miles square; is watered on the west by the Potomac, formerly called by the Indians *Cohonguroton*, or River of Swans, which has its source in the Alleghany mountains, and, after meandering a distance of nearly four hundred miles, empties into the Chesapeake bay; and on the south and east by the Anacostia or Eastern Branch river. These two fine rivers add to its natural beauty, and will afford great facilities to its commerce. This city is encompassed by a fine range of hills, forming a natural amphitheatre, and covered in part with trees and underwood, and presenting to the eye verdant and cultivated slopes. These elevations afford beautiful sites for villas and private residences, and command the most ex-

tensive and varied prospect of the District and surrounding country, and of the meanderings of the Potomac as far as the eye can reach. The ground on which it is laid out was originally in Maryland, and ceded by that State to the United States on the 23d December, 1788. The original proprietors, Daniel Carroll, Notley Young, David Burns, and Samuel Davidson, surrendered their lands to be laid out as a city, and gave one-half of them to the Government of the United States, for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of the necessary public buildings. Three Commissioners were appointed in January, 1791, who proceeded to survey and plant the corner stone at Jones's Point, on the 15th of April, of that year; after which they staked out and laid off the plan of the city. The act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the Federal Government passed on the 16th July, 1790, and the act to amend the same on the 3d of March, 1791. Deeds of trust were executed by the original proprietors to Thomas Beal of George, and John M. Gantt, by which they conveyed all their lands within the proposed limits for a Federal city, to be laid out into such streets, squares, parcels, and lots as the President of the United States should approve; and the trustees were directed to convey to the Commissioners and their successors in office, for the United States forever, all the said streets, and such of the said squares, parcels, and lots as the President should deem proper for the use of the United States. For so much of the land, as might be appropriated for the use of the United States, they were to pay at the rate of twenty-five pounds (sixty-six and two-

thirds dollars) per acre, not including streets, and this was to be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of lots given by the proprietors. Major L'Enfant, a French engineer, was employed in 1791 to lay out and furnish a plan of the city; but in consequence of some difference arising between him and the Commissioners, he was dismissed, and Mr. Ellicot appointed in 1792, whose plan varied materially from that of his predecessor, and it was thought to the prejudice of one of the proprietors and of the city itself. A part of the reservation on which the President's House is erected was, at an early period of the city, conveyed by the Commissioners, and the conveyance ratified by the President, to the QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

The seat of the Federal Government was removed to this city in 1800, at the close of the administration of John Adams, and Congress assumed jurisdiction on the 27th of February, 1801. The laws of Maryland and Virginia, as they existed prior to that period, were declared to be in force in the District, and to continue so till modified or repealed by Congress. But few alterations have been made in those laws since, and the strange anomaly is presented of two distinct and incongruous codes of laws existing at the same time in the same District.

The city of Washington, once called the Federal City, is divided into squares, by streets running north and south, east and west, which are again intersected by diagonal avenues leading from one section of the city to another. These avenues are named after the different States as far as they reach, and are from one hundred and thirty to one hun-

dred and sixty feet in width, including the pavement of twenty feet, and a gravel walk of thirty feet. The other streets are from seventy to a hundred feet wide, named numerically, as First street, Second street, &c., when they run from north to south, and alphabetically, as A street, B street, &c., when from east to west. It contains several public reservations and many open spaces, produced by the intersection of the streets by the avenues, all of which give space and a free circulation of air to the city. The Pennsylvania avenue, from the Capitol to the President's house, was planted with Lombardy poplars, and a flag foot-walk laid on one side from the Capitol to Rock Creek, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, who took great interest in ornamenting and improving the infant Metropolis. This fine avenue is now Macadamized between the points first mentioned, and forms one of the most beautiful streets in Washington.

The city of Washington, according to the act of Maryland "concerning the Territory of Columbia and the City of Washington," is thus bounded: "The President of the United States directed a city to be laid out, comprehending all the lands beginning on the east side of Rock Creek, at a stone standing in the middle of the road leading from Georgetown to Bladensburg; thence along the middle of the said road to a stone standing on the east side of the Reedy Branch of Goose Creek; thence southeasterly, making an angle of sixty-one degrees and twenty minutes with the meridian, to a stone standing in the road leading from Bladensburg to the Eastern Branch Ferry; then south to a stone eighty poles north of the east and west line already drawn

from the mouth of Goose Creek to the Eastern Branch; then east, parallel to the said east and west line, to the Eastern Branch; then, with the waters of the Eastern Branch, Potomac River and Rock Creek, to the beginning."

The city extends from northwest to southeast about four miles and a half, and from east to southwest about two miles and a half. Its circumference is fourteen miles; the aggregate length of the streets is one hundred and ninety-nine miles, and of the avenues sixty-five miles. The avenues, streets and open spaces contain three thousand six hundred and four acres, and the public reservations, exclusive of reservations ten, eleven and twelve, since disposed of for private purposes, five hundred and thirteen acres. The whole area of the squares of the city amounts to one hundred and thirty-one million six hundred and eighty-four thousand one hundred and seventy-six square feet, or three thousand and sixteen acres; one-half of which, fifteen hundred and eight acres, was reserved for the use of the United States, and the remaining half assigned to the original proprietors; fifteen hundred and thirty-six acres belonged to the United States.

Attempts have been made by Congress from time to time to remove the seat of Government, but without success. It cannot be done without a breach of the Constitution, which declares that Congress shall "exercise exclusive legislation over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by *cession* of particular States and the *acceptance* of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States." This territory has

been *ceded* by Virginia and Maryland, and *accepted* by Congress as the *permanent* seat of Government; the compact has been made agreeably to the Constitution, is final, and therefore cannot now be abrogated without the consent of all the parties to the compact.

Washington has improved as rapidly as could have been expected from its not being a commercial or manufacturing city. Of late the improvements have taken a direction north of F street, and are rapidly extending along Seventh street towards the northern boundary line.

In 1814 Washington received a check, by the invasion of the British army, under the command of General Ross. The American forces, commanded by General Winder, were defeated near Bladensburg, where they had been suddenly formed to meet the enemy. The British troops entered the city on the 24th of August, 1814, and proceeded to set fire to the Capitol, President's house, two public offices, the fort at Greenleaf's Point, the workshops in the navy yard, with a sloop-of-war and public stores, and to several private dwellings, the most of which were consumed. The Government was put to some inconvenience for the want of accommodation, in consequence of this destruction of the public buildings. An attempt was then made to remove the seat of Government, which failed. Confidence was again restored, improvements took a fresh start, and have continued to move forward, more or less rapidly, ever since.

The population of this city, white and black, was, in 1800, 3,210; in 1810, 8,620; in 1820, 13,247; in 1830, 18,837; and in 1840, 23,364. Washing-

ton has been lately pronounced by a statistician of Europe, to be the *healthiest city* in the world.

The following table is given as one which may be interesting to the citizens of the District of Columbia.

CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR 1840.

	WHITE.			FREE COL'D.			SLAVES.			TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Washington City -	8,196	8,647	16,843	1,949	2,859	4,808	649	1,064	1,713	23,364
Do. County	1,098	861	1,959	141	147	288	465	857	852	9,069
Georgetown -	2,290	2,894	5,124	589	814	1,403	927	458	765	7,812
Alexandria City -	2,748	3,010	5,758	664	963	1,627	444	690	1,074	9,459
Do. County	490	488	978	110	125	235	178	127	300	1,508
	14,822	15,835	30,657	3,453	4,908	8,361	2,058	2,686	4,694	48,712
Engaged in Agriculture,	-	-	-	-	-	-	384	Insane and Idiot White,	-	14
Engaged in Commerce,	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	Insane and Idiot Colored,	-	7
Engaged in Manufactures and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Universities,	-	2
Trades,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Number of Students,	-	166
Engaged in Navigating the Ocean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126 Academics and Grammar Schools,	-	26
Engaged in Navigating Lakes and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Number of Scholars,	-	1,380
Rivers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 Primary and Common Schools,	-	39
Engaged in Learned Professions,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203 Number of Scholars,	-	851
Deaf and Dumb White,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 Number of Scholars at Public	-	-
Deaf and Dumb Colored,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	charge,	-	482
Blind White,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 Number over 20 years of age who	-	-
Blind Colored,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cannot read and write,	-	1,033

RECAPITULATION OF THE SEVERAL CENSUSES.

Year.	Free Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
1800	10,066	783	3,244	14,093
1810	16,079	2,049	5,395	24,023
1820	22,614	4,039	6,370	30,032
1830	27,563	6,152	6,119	39,834
1840	30,657	8,361	4,694	43,712

THE CAPITOL

Is a magnificent and massive edifice of freestone, built according to the Corinthian proportions, and situated on a beautiful eminence nearly equidistant from the Eastern branch and the President's house. Its north wing was commenced in 1793, the corner stone of which was laid in the presence of General Washington, and the foundation of the centre, March 24th, 1818. It is seventy-three feet above tide water, and covers an area of one acre and a half, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty square feet, exclusive of its circular enclosure or terrace. The length of the front is three hundred and fifty-two feet, depth of its wings one hundred and twenty-one feet, east projection and steps sixty-five feet, and west projection and steps eighty-three feet, and covers one and a half acres or eighteen hundred and twenty-six feet. The height of the wings to the top of the balustrade is seventy feet, and to the top of the centre dome one hundred and forty feet. The whole cost of its erection up to 1827, including alterations and repairs, was \$1,746,718 33. It is now completed, and presents the most splendid and imposing architectural mass in this, or indeed for the same object, in any other country. The eastern portico gives to this edifice a very grand and magnificent appearance. It extends the whole front of the centre. The pediment resting on massive Corinthian columns of stone, the shafts thirty feet high, is in just proportion and fine taste. The tympanum is ornamented with an allegorical group in *alto releivo*, designed, it is said, by John Quincy Adams, and

executed by Signor Persico. The principal or central figure, elevated on a platform, represents the *Genius* of America holding a shield, inscribed with the letters U. S. A. in her right hand. Behind is a spear. Her head is crowned with a star, and turned towards HOPE, who stands on her left, with her elbow resting on the stock of an anchor, and holding in her hand a part of her drapery. America directs the attention of HOPE to JUSTICE, holding the Constitution of the United States in her right hand, and in her left the scales.* Near her is an eagle in the act of winging her flight at the command of America. All these figures are colossal, and, considering the nature of the material, which is sand stone, do much credit to the skill of the artist. The entrance to the grand Rotundo, from the floor of this portico, is ornamented with two light and beautiful figures in stone, in the attitude of crowning with laurel the bust of Washington, which is placed immediately above the door. On each side of the main entrance are two colossal figures in marble, representing WAR and PEACE, executed by Mr. Persico.

The figure of PEACE occupies a niche on the left of the main entrance, and that of WAR one on the right. They are both protected by a semicircular iron palisade, and both colossal. PEACE holds in her left hand a fruit-bearing branch of the

* A part of the arm of this figure, together with the Constitution she held in her hand, from the action of the frost or some other cause, gave way a few years ago, and fell on the steps of the portico and was broken into fragments.

olive, which she is extending towards WAR, while with her right she gracefully points to her bosom, indicating her sympathy for the condition of mankind. Her countenance beams with sweetness and benignity. Her form rests gracefully on her left foot, her right knee being a little contracted, while the whole figure is beautifully draped.

WAR is represented in the attitude of listening to PEACE, his form resting on his shield, and his head somewhat inclined towards his companion. One hand rests on his sword, and the other leans on his shield. He stands with firmness, yet at his ease, and his costume is that of the ancient Roman. The toga is thrown over his shoulders, with a tunic or kirtle extending as low as his knees, the border of which, with his belt, is richly ornamented with the symbols of the victims offered to him in sacrifice. His countenance is firm and sedate, without any indication of rage or fury. His features are more Roman than Grecian, and his whole form exhibits great strength, physical power, and activity.

Both these figures are original compositions, and intended to represent the idea of the people of the United States on the conditions of peace and war. Like the group in the tympanum, those figures were executed by Mr. Persico, by order of Congress. This artist is now engaged in Italy in executing two groups in marble to ornament the blocks on each side of the staircase of the portico. One is to represent the discovery, and the other the early settlement, of this country.

We now enter the

ROTUNDO.

This spacious room occupies the centre of the Capitol. It is ninety-six feet in diameter, and ninety-six feet high to the ceiling of the dome. This is topped or terminated by a cupola and balustrade, accessible by means of a staircase passing between the roof and ceiling. From this elevation the prospect which bursts upon the eye is most splendid. Three cities are spread before you; the Potomac on one side and the Eastern branch on the other, uniting and rolling their waters to the ocean; a range of hills extending in a magnificent sweep around you, and displaying all the richness and verdure of woodland scenery, with here and there beautiful slopes in cultivation, the whole colored by the golden beams of the setting sun, burnishing the reposing clouds, and gilding the tops of trees, or giving light and shade to the living landscape—form a scene which few portions of the earth can rival, and which none can surpass. The dome of the centre, though hemispherical, does not please the eye of a stranger; it wants greater or less elevation to contrast agreeably with the domes of the wings.

The interior of the Rotundo is ornamented with *alto relevos*, sculptured in stone panels; four historical paintings by Col. Trumbull; and one, the baptism of Pocahontas, by Mr. J. G. Chapman. Three other panels are vacant, but are soon to be filled up with paintings by three of the most distinguished native artists. The subject of the sculptured panels are, 1st, the preservation of Captain Smith by Pocahontas; 2d, the landing of the Pilgrims at

Plymouth; 3d, the conflict between Boon and the Indians; and 4th, Penn's treaty with the Indians. The whole of these, which will be more particularly described hereafter, are indifferently executed, with the exception of the third, representing the Indian princess in the act of saving the life of Smith, which is more skillfully grouped and executed than any of the others. Stone pilasters or *antæ*, support the entablature and cornice, which are ornamented with carved flowers and leaves in festoons and wreaths, within which are sculptured four medallions, representing the heads of Columbus, Sir Walter Raleigh, Cabot, and La Salle. The floor of the Rotundo, which is laid in Seneca stone, is supported by forty stone columns of the Doric order, and groined arches of brick. From its resemblance to the substruction of European cathedrals, it is called the *Crypt*.

We pass from the Rotundo through a vestibule into the south wing, which contains the

HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This magnificent apartment is in the form of an ancient Grecian theatre, ninety-five feet in length, and sixty feet in height to the most elevated point of the ceiling, and occupies nearly the whole area of the wing, from the second story upwards. Twenty-six massive columns and pilasters of Potomac marble, or *breccia*, standing on a base of sand stone, the capitals of which are of Italian marble, executed in Italy, support a magnificent dome with painted *caissons*, to represent that of

the Pantheon at Rome. From the centre of this dome is erected, to admit the light from above, a handsome cupola, richly painted and ornamented by a young Italian artist named Bonani, who also painted the ceiling, and who died in this city soon after it was completed. The Speaker's chair is elevated on a platform richly draped, and stands immediately in front of the north entrance. There are three doors leading into the Hall. The *loggia*, formed of columns and pilasters of Potomac marble and stone, is behind the Speaker's chair, and serves as a promenade to the members during the session. Above this, and under a sweeping arch near the dome, extending from east to west, is placed the model of a colossal figure of LIBERTY, (in plaster,) by Causici. On the entablature beneath the figure is sculptured in stone the American eagle, in the act of taking wing, executed by another Italian artist (Valaperti) of high reputation, who has left but this single specimen of his talents in this country, and who disappeared suddenly and mysteriously soon after it was executed. Above the main entrance into the Hall stands a beautiful statue in marble, representing HISTORY recording the events of the nation. She stands in the attitude of listening, with her head turned on one side, a pen in one hand and an open book in the other, ready to write down the passing events. Her attitude is graceful and beautiful; her light drapery floats around her, and the winged car in which she stands seems to be in motion over the globe, on which is figured in *basso releivo* the signs of the zodiac. The wheel of the car serves as the face of the clock of the Hall, all beautifully

designed and executed. The artist was Signor Franzoni, another meritorious Italian. Between the massive marble columns of this apartment is suspended in festoons fringed drapery of crimson marino from rods variously decorated. The gentlemen's gallery occupies the semicircle behind the range of columns, and that appropriated to the ladies and those gentlemen who accompany them, the upper part of the *loggia*, and above the Speaker's seat. The portrait of Lafayette at full length, painted by a French artist, and presented to Congress during the last visit of that patriot to this country, (and a most admirable likeness of him,) decorates the panel on the west side of the *loggia*, while a full length portrait of the more illustrious Washington, and of the same dimensions, painted by Mr. Vanderlyn, occupies the panel on the opposite side. Between the columns, at their base, are placed sofas for the accommodation of the members and those who are privileged to enter the Hall; and within the bar, in a semicircle fronting the Speaker's chair, are seated the members of the House, each of whom is furnished with a mahogany desk, an armed chair, and writing materials. The entrances to the galleries are at the south end of the wing; and at the point on each side of the Hall, where the staircases diverge, is stationed a doorkeeper, to prevent persons from passing into the ladies' gallery, who are excluded by the rule, and to direct others who are not, the way into it, and also to the gentlemen's gallery opposite. There is also a passage to those galleries from the interior of the Hall, which leads through two lobbies. On the left of the eastern lobby are

the Speaker's room and that of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and above the latter an apartment for bound documents and state papers, called the *Library of the House*, and kept by a clerk in the office of the Clerk of the House. At the same elevation in the western lobby are two commodious apartments, which are used as the depositories of Executive and Congressional documents not bound, and for immediate use. Below one of these, and on the floor of the lobby formed of an angle of the building, is the post office of the House. Between the Rotundo and the Hall of Representatives is a small circular vestibule, which forms the landing place of the principal staircase in the south wing. It resembles a Grecian temple, and is surmounted by a dome and cupola. The caps of the columns are ornamented with the *cotton plant*, instead of the acanthus leaf of the Greeks. A similar temple on the north wing rises from the first floor to the top of the building, and is surrounded by a range of columns, starting from the second floor, into the caps of which have been introduced the stock, leaf and flower of the *tobacco plant*, which are not less rich and beautiful than the usual Corinthian ornament. It was the design of Mr. Latrobe, an artist of genius and taste, who once had charge of this building, to make it national as far as was possible, by the introduction of architectural ornaments copied from the native production of this country. He did intend, moreover, to support one of the galleries of the Senate Chamber with emblematic figures of the old thirteen States, decorated with their peculiar insignia, and the models were actually prepared by one of the

Italian artists whom he had engaged to come to this country; but a neglect or refusal on the part of Congress to make the necessary appropriations defeated his designs, and the plaster models were afterwards thrown aside and destroyed.

Passing through the west door of the Rotundo, you enter

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

This room is ninety-two feet in length, thirty-four feet in width, and thirty-six in height. It consists of twelve alcoves, supporting two galleries running along the whole length of the apartment from north to south, and containing the same number of recesses as alcoves in the lower part of the room. The arched alcoves are ornamented in front by fluted pilasters, copied from the pillars in the temple of Lysæcrates at Athens. Two columns of freestone, with capitals like those of the pilasters, support the gallery near the main entrance, and two corresponding columns stand near the window which leads into the *loggia* or western colonnade, extending the whole length of the apartment. Each end of the room, as well as the ceiling, is richly decorated with stucco ornaments and three wells or skylights, the wells of which, also richly ornamented, admit the light from above. A large room on the south, connected with this apartment, contains an extensive and valuable collection of law books exclusively, and a room adjoining it is used by the Judiciary Committee. The library room was designed by Mr. C. Bulfinch, then architect of the public buildings, and does great credit to

his taste. The foundation of this library was purchased in 1815 of Mr. Jefferson, and consisted of about seven thousand volumes, for which he received twenty-three thousand dollars. The number now amounts to nearly thirty thousand volumes, exclusive of duplicate copies of journals, documents, laws of the United States, &c., which occupy the recesses in the galleries. It was originally placed under the charge of George Watterston, who was appointed librarian by Mr. Madison in 1816, and who superintended its removal three times. The present librarian was appointed by General Jackson in the year 1829. The librarian is appointed by the President of the United States solely, though an officer of Congress. He enters into a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, which is deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and is governed by rules adopted by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who have the power to make or modify them at pleasure. A joint committee of the two Houses is charged with the purchase of books, out of an appropriation of five thousand dollars, which has been annually made for some years past, and which thus contributes to its gradual increase. The library is arranged into classes according to Bacon's division of science, and embraces forty-four chapters. It contains many rare, valuable, and splendid volumes. The first library of Congress was collected under the direction of Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Gallatin, and others, and consisted of about three thousand volumes, before it was destroyed by the British army, on the 24th of August, 1814. It was originally under the su-

perintendence of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, who employed some one to take charge of it during the session. It had been gradually increasing for nearly fourteen years, and was much resorted to at the early period of our city as a place of relaxation, in consequence of the want of other sources of amusement, and the absence of those dinner parties and soirées which are so frequent in this city during the winter. The total loss of the library induced Mr. Jefferson to offer his collection to Congress, which forms the substratum of the present valuable library. His books may be distinguished by a private mark. Whenever the printer's signature occurs at the bottom of the page, as a *J*, he has put *T* before it, and when *T* occurs he puts *J* after it, so as to form the initials of his name. Several presents have been made to the library since its origin. Among these is a splendid and valuable collection of medals, designed by M. Denon, and executed by order of the French Government. The series commences in 1796 and ends in 1815, and embraces all the battles and events which occurred during the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte. These are beautifully executed, and arranged with a small collection of American medals in Parisian bronze, in neat cases on either side of the mantelpiece, at the south end of the room. All of these were presented by Mr. Irving, the brother, it is said, of George W. Irving, who obtained them while in Paris, at considerable difficulty, and at a cost of five thousand francs. An original likeness of Christopher Columbus, presented by Mr. Barrell, American consul at Madrid, and found by him in an old castle in Spain, is hung

up on the south end of the room. Marble busts of Washington, Jefferson, Lafayette, Judge Marshall, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, and plaster busts of Jackson and Moultrie, and a medallion of Madison, most of them standing on pedestals, are placed in different parts of the room.

The library is kept open during the session every day, except Sunday, from nine o'clock to three o'clock, and from five to seven o'clock, P. M., and in the recess, during the same hours, every *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday*, in each week. Members of Congress, the President and Vice-President of the United States, Judges of the Supreme Court, the Heads of Departments, Secretaries of the two Houses, Diplomatic Corps, and some few others, alone have the privilege of taking books from the library, and the time during which they are to be kept out is limited to one, two, or three weeks, according to the size of the volume.

The rooms south of the library of Congress are occupied by the Clerk of the House of Representatives and his subordinates. To these offices you are directed by a spacious corridor, which runs along the east wall of the library, and from which springs the principal staircase leading to the third story of the building; and by a smaller corridor or passage leading from the lobby of the House, meeting the larger corridor at right angles opposite the office of the Clerk of the House. This officer is elected at the beginning of every Congress, with the other officers of the House, but he is empowered to appoint his own clerks.

Passing through the north door of the Rotundo, and the vestibule already mentioned, you enter

THE SENATE CHAMBER.

This room occupies the eastern section of the northern wing, is semicircular in its form, seventy-five feet in length, and forty-five feet in height. A light and beautiful gallery projects from the upper part of the semicircle, and is supported by iron columns and caps bronzed, and protected by an airy and elegant railing of the same material. A series of Ionic columns of Potomac marble, with capitals copied from those of the Temple of Minerva, support the eastern gallery and form a *loggia* below. The walls between small pilasters of marble, placed in the circular wall, are painted, and the whole is surmounted by a double ceiling, the lower one of which is enriched with square caissons of stucco, and from its centre is suspended a magnificent gilt chandelier with shaded lamps. The staircases leading to the galleries are narrow, dark, and altogether unsuited to so fine a room. The main entrance to the Chamber is through a vestibule or hall, which is handsomely carpeted and lighted from a small cupola above. There are three entrances to the circular and two to the eastern gallery. On the west side of the building are the offices of the Secretary of the Senate, the access to which is through the hall or vestibule already mentioned.

On the north side of this hall are two rooms, one occupied by the Vice-President, and the other, at the close of each session, by the President of the United States, when he comes to sign bills.

Descending a flight of marble steps in the north

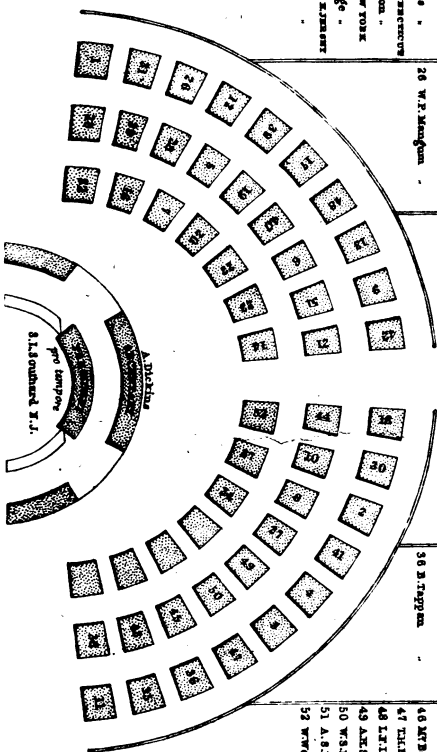
- | | | |
|----|--------------|------|
| 14 | J. Buchanan | 1933 |
| 18 | D. Strong | " |
| 19 | T. Clayton | 1931 |
| 20 | R. Hayward | " |
| 21 | W.D. Merrick | 1931 |
| 22 | J.L. Kerr | " |
| 23 | W.C. Myers | 1931 |
| 24 | W.S. Archer | " |
| 25 | W.A. Graham | 1931 |
| 26 | W.P. Mangum | " |

SEATTLE CHAMBER

27th Cong. 1st Regular Session

W.S. Smith & Sons, 1000 Stead St.,

- | | | | | | |
|----|---------------|----------|----|--------------|-----------|
| 27 | J.C. Gibson | S. Cal. | 31 | A.B. Burtow | Louisiana |
| 28 | W.C. Preston | " | 36 | A. Morton | " |
| 29 | J.M. Benton | Illinois | 39 | O.H. Smith | Texas |
| 30 | A. Cuthbert | " | 40 | A.S. White | " |
| 31 | H. Clay | Kentucky | 41 | B.J. Walker | Miss. |
| 32 | J.M. McDonald | " | 42 | J. Henderson | " |
| 33 | | Tenn. | 43 | S.F. Roberts | Kentucky |
| 34 | | | 44 | B.M. Young | " |
| 35 | W. Allen | Ohio | 45 | W.R. King | Alabama |
| 36 | B. Tappan | " | 46 | M. Deady | " |



wing, you enter, through a passage lighted by a lamp, the

COURT ROOM,

Occupied by the supreme judicial tribunal of the United States. It is immediately under the Senate Chamber, and nearly of the same form and dimensions, but much less light and elegant. The arches of the ceiling diverge like the radii of a circle from a point near the *loggia* to the circumference. The light is admitted from the east and falls too full upon the face of the attorney who may be addressing the Court. This has, however, been somewhat softened by transparent curtains and Venetian blinds. On the wall, in a recess in front of the bench, is sculptured, in bold relief, the figure of JUSTICE holding the scales, and that of FAME crowned with the rising sun, pointing to the Constitution of the United States. On a stone bracket attached to the pier of one of the arches on the left of the fire-place, is a fine bust, in marble, of Chief Justice Ellsworth, and a similar bracket, on the right, is a marble bust of Chief Justice Marshall. The members of the bar are accommodated with mahogany desks and armed chairs within the bar, which is about two feet below the level of the floor of the *loggia* and lobby, and the audience with sofas, settees, and chairs. The Judges have each a mahogany desk and chair; the Chief Justice sits in the centre of the Associate Justices, and all are clothed, during the sitting of the Court, in black robes.

The Supreme Court of the United States assem-

bles annually in the city of Washington on the second Monday in January. This court has exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature where a State is a party, except between a State and its citizens, and between a State and citizens of other States or aliens, in which latter case, it has original but not exclusive jurisdiction. It has such exclusive jurisdiction in all suits or proceedings against Ambassadors, or other public Ministers, or their domestics or servants, as a court of law can have or exercise consistent with the law of nations, and original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction in all suits brought by Ambassadors or other public Ministers, or in which a Consul or Vice-Consul shall be a party. It has, also, appellate jurisdiction from the Circuit Courts and Courts of the several States in certain cases, and has power to issue writs of prohibition to the District Courts, when acting as courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and writs of mandamus in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law, to any courts appointed, or persons holding office, under the authority of the United States. A final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest court of law or equity of a State, in which a decision could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or authority exercised under the United States and the decision is against their validity, or where the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any State is drawn in question, as repugnant to the Constitution, treaties or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of their validity—or when is drawn in question the construction of any clause

of the Constitution, or of a treaty or statute of, or commission held under the United States, and the decision is against the title, privilege or exemption specially set up or claimed by either party, under such clause of the Constitution, treaty, statute or commission, may be reëxamined and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court of the United States upon a writ of error, the citation being signed by the Chief Justice, Judge or Chancellor of the court rendering the judgment or decree complained of, or by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, and the writ has the same effect as if the judgment or decree complained of, had been ordered or passed in a Circuit Court, and the proceeding upon the revisal is also the same, except that the Supreme Court, instead of remanding the cause for a final decision, may, at their discretion, if the cause shall have been once remanded before, proceed to a final decision of the same, and award exemption. But no other error can be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal in any such case than such as appears on the face of the record, and immediately respects the beforementioned questions of validity or construction of the said Constitution, treaties, statutes, commissions or authorities in dispute.

The Judges, while in Washington, reside in the same house, for the greater convenience of consultation.

On the west side of the basement story or first floor of the north wing, are the offices of the Clerk of the Court, directly opposite the court room, and separated from it by a corridor, which extends

the whole length of the building, passing through the *Crypt*, from north to south.

Entering the east door of the south wing, the first room to the left on the ground floor, is the room occupied by the "Committee of Claims."

Returning to the Rotundo by the western entrance, the productions of the chissel and pencil, which ornament that spacious apartment, claim a more minute description than has been given. †

I. PRESERVATION OF CAPTAIN SMITH BY POCAHONTAS.

The group in the panel over the western entrance of the Rotundo, was executed by Signor Cappelano, who, like Causici, was a pupil of the celebrated Canova. This panel contains a group of five figures, representing the moment when Captain Smith was in the act of being despatched by order of Powhatan, but was saved by the generous interposition of Pocahontas, the daughter of the Chief. This design is partly taken from a rude engraving of this event in the first edition of Smith's History of Virginia. Captain Smith, attired in the military dress of the age, is represented reclining on his elbow, with his body extended on the ground, ready to receive the death-blow from the war-mace of an Indian who stands near his head. The Chief, (Powhatan,) who is in the centre behind, is motioning with his hand, in consequence of the interposition of his daughter, who is hanging over Smith to protect him from the blow, to another Indian, who stands at the feet of the captive ready to assist his companion in completing the

work of death. The war-mace of the Indian is, however, resting on his shoulder. Although the composition of this group is good, and the figures very well executed, yet there is an evident want of truth in their delineation and costume. The face and head-dress of Pocahontas are Grecian, and the features of Powhatan are less like an Indian than an European. The whole piece is certainly rich and ornamental; but the objections made, will, we think, strike any one who sees them, and may hereafter present no little difficulty, when the progress of civilization, the increase of white population, and other causes, shall have reduced the children of the forest to a small and scanty remnant, in ascertaining which is the true representation of the Indian physiognomy, form and costume, from the specimens thus furnished by our artists.

II. LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS ON PLYMOUTH ROCK.

The subject intended to be illustrated by the group in the panel over the eastern entrance to the Rotundo, from the portico, is the landing of the Pilgrims. "The group consists of four figures in high relief—the Pilgrim, his wife and child, and an Indian. The former, in the costume of that age, is in the act of stepping from the prow of the boat, to receive from the hand of an Indian, in a kneeling attitude, on the rock before him, an ear of corn, held out by the latter in a most friendly manner. A mixed expression of hesitancy and gratitude is visible in the countenance of the Pilgrim, who appears to doubt the sincerity of the Indian. Be-

hind in the boat, looking towards heaven with an eye and attitude of devotional gratitude for the deliverance from the sufferings and hardships of the very age, stands his wife. Near her stands their little son, actuated by fear and wonder, holds his father's arm, and seems desirous to prevent his landing. The Indian is seated on the rock, just in front of the Pilgrim and the prow of the boat, on which is inscribed the year of the first landing, '1620.' It is stated that this rock has been broken up into fragments, and part of it placed in the centre of the town of Plymouth, where it is known by the name of 'Forefather's Rock.'"

III. CONFLICT BETWEEN DANIEL BOON AND THE INDIANS.

The exploit of Daniel Boon, the Pioneer of the West, is illustrated in the panel over the south door of the Rotundo. The group consists of Boon and two Indians in a forest, the boughs of one of the trees are waving over their heads. Boon is represented in close conflict with an Indian, after having discharged his rifle at another, who lies at his feet in the agonies of death. The surviving Indian is in the act of striking Boon with his tomahawk, which he averts by raising his rifle in his left hand, while with the other, his arm drawn a little back to give force to the blow, he holds the "long knife," with which he is about to despatch his savage antagonist. This and panel No. 2, were executed by Caucisi. The narrowness of the space, and the nature of the material in the last, give a clumsiness to the figures, which are colos-

sal, that greatly injure the effect; but the design is good, and the execution bold and spirited. The incident commemorated by this piece of sculpture, is said to have occurred in the year 1773, and the likeness of Boon was taken from a portrait by Hardinge.

IV. PENN'S TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.

The subject of the panel over the northern door of the Rotundo is the treaty held by William Penn with the Indians in 1682. Penn is represented standing under the elm, near Philadelphia, in the act of presenting the treaty to the Indians. An old chief carries in his hand the calumet or pipe of peace, and seems to be listening with attention to the *talk* of a younger Indian. Penn is dressed in the simple *costume* of a Quaker, with as much benevolence in his countenance as could be given in so rough a material; but the execution of the group is less spirited than the others. The artist was a Frenchman, named Gevelot.

PAINTINGS.

I. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

This painting occupies the first panel to the right of the south entrance of the Rotundo. It is intended as an illustration of one of the most memorable events of our history. The time is that when the famous Declaration of Independence was reported by the committee to the House. The artist states that "in order to give variety to his composition, he found it necessary to depart from

the usual practice of reporting an act, and has made the whole committee of five advance to the table of the President to make their report, instead of having the chairman to rise in his place for that purpose. The silence and solemnity of the scene offered such real difficulties to a picturesque and agreeable composition as to justify, in his opinion, this departure from custom, and perhaps fact. The dresses are faithfully copied from the costume of the time." The place is the chamber of Congress, which is copied, Colonel Trumbull says, "from the one in which they held their sessions at that time," and before the "spirit of innovation had violated its memorable walls by modern improvement, as it is called." He has also taken the liberty, he says, of embellishing the back ground, by suspending upon the wall military flags and trophies, taken from the enemy at St. John's, Chamblly, &c., and were probably actually placed in the hall.

The figures in this painting are forty-seven in number, all of them portraits taken from life, or from the best portraits extant of those who were dead. These paintings derive their value from the likenesses of the distinguished persons they contain. The following are the names of those whose portraits are given. The names in those, and all that follow, referring to the outline heads in the key which accompanies each painting, and beginning on the left of the spectator, viz:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. George Wythe, Va. | 5. Thomas Lynch, S. C. |
| 2. Wm. Whipple, N. H. | 6. Richard H. Lee, Va. |
| 3. Josiah Bartlett, N. H. | 7. Samuel Adams, Mass. |
| 4. Benjamin Harrison, Va. | 8. George Clinton, N. Y. |

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 9. William Paca, Md. | 29. Francis Hopkinson, N. J. |
| 10. Samuel Chase, Md. | 30. John Adams, Mass. |
| 11. Lewis Morris, N. Y. | 31. Roger Sherman, Ct. |
| 12. William Floyd, N. Y. | 32. R. R. Livingston, N. Y. |
| 13. Arthur Middleton, S. C. | 33. Thomas Jefferson, Va. |
| 14. Thomas Hayward, S. C. | 34. Benjamin Franklin, Pa. |
| 15. Charles Carroll, Md. | 35. Richard Stockton, N. J. |
| 16. George Walton, Ga. | 36. Francis Lewis, N. Y. |
| 17. Robert Morris, Pa. | 37. J. Witherspoon, N. J. |
| 18. Thomas Willing, Pa. | 38. Samuel Huntington, Ct. |
| 19. Benjamin Rush, Pa. | 39. William Williams, Ct. |
| 20. Elbridge Gerry, Mass. | 40. Oliver Wolcott, Ct. |
| 21. Robert T. Payne, Mass. | 41. John Hancock, Mass. |
| 22. Abraham Clark, N. J. | 42. Charles Thomson, Pa. |
| 23. Stephen Hopkins, N. J. | 43. George Reed, Del. |
| 24. William Ellery, R. I. | 44. John Dickinson, Del. |
| 25. George Clymer, Pa. | 45. Edward Rutledge, S. C. |
| 26. William Hooper, N. C. | 46. Thomas McKean, Pa. |
| 27. Joseph Hewes, N. C. | 47. Philip Livingston, N. Y. |
| 28. James Wilson, Pa. | |

II. SURRENDER OF BURGOYNE.

The panel next to the preceding one, and on the left of the west entrance to the Rotundo, contains an historical painting, representing the surrender of General Burgoyne, at Saratoga, on the 17th of October, 1777. "The painting represents General Burgoyne, attended by General Phillips, and followed by other officers, arriving near the marquee of General Gates, who has advanced a few steps from the entrance to meet his prisoners. The latter, with General Phillips, has dismounted, and in the act of offering his sword, which General Gates declines to receive, and invites them to enter and partake of refreshments. A number of the provincial officers of the American army are assembled near their General.

"The confluence of Fish creek and the North river, where the British left their arms, is shown in the distance, near the head of Colonel Scammel; the troops are indistinctly seen crossing the creeks and the meadows, under the direction of Colonel (since Governor) Lewis, and advancing towards the foreground, they disappear behind the wood, which serves to relieve the three principal figures; and again appear (grenadiers, without arms and accoutrements) under the left hand of Gen. Gates. Officers on horseback, American, British, and German, precede the head of the column, and form an interesting cavalcade, following the dismounted Generals, and connecting the different parts of the picture." The following are the names of the officers whose portraits are given:

1. Major Lithgow, Massachusetts.
2. Colonel Cilley, New-Hampshire.
3. General Stark, New-Hampshire.
4. Captain Seymour, Conn., of Sheldon's horse.
5. Major Hull, Massachusetts.
6. Colonel Groaton, Massachusetts.
7. Major Dearborn, New-Hampshire.
8. Colonel Scammel, New-Hampshire.
9. Colonel Lewis, Quartermaster General, N. Y.
10. Major General Phillips, British.
11. Lieutenant General Burgoyne, British.
12. General Baron Reidesel, Germany.
13. Col. Wilkinson, Deputy Adj. General, American.
14. General Gates.
15. Colonel Prescott, Massachusetts Volunteers.
16. Colonel Morgan, Virginia Riflemen.
17. Brigadier General Rufus Putnam, Massachusetts.
18. Lieut. Col. John Brooks, late Governor of Mass.
19. Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, Chaplain, Rhode-Island.
20. Major Robert Troup, Aid-de-Camp, New-York.
21. Major Haskell, Massachusetts.

22. Major Armstrong, Aid-de-Camp, now General.
23. Major General Philip Schuyler, Albany.
24. Brigadier General Glover, Massachusetts.
25. Brig. Gen. Whipple, New-Hampshire Militia.
26. Major Matthew Clarkson, Aid-de-Camp, N. Y.
27. Major Ebenezer Stevens, Massachusetts, commanding the Artillery.

III. SURRENDER OF THE BRITISH ARMY, COMMANDED BY LORD CORNWALLIS, AT YORKTOWN, IN VIRGINIA, OCTOBER 19, 1781.

This painting ornaments the panel immediately on the right of the west entrance. The event is historical and memorable, and has been happily chosen by the painter. It closed the war of the Revolution, and established the independence of the United States. By a skilful movement of General Washington, the French allies from the north and of Count de Grasse, Cornwallis who had previously carried all before him in the south, was obliged to shut himself up in Yorktown, and finding it impossible to hold out till he could receive relief from New-York, surrendered his forces on the 19th of October, 1781, to the combined armies of America and France. General Lincoln having been refused the honor of marching out of Charleston, when he had been compelled to surrender that city, with colors flying, &c., it was thought but just that Lord Cornwallis should be required to do the same on this occasion, and General Lincoln was appointed to superintend the submission of the British at Yorktown in the same manner as that of the American troops at Charleston had been conducted about eighteen months before.

"The painting," says the artist, "represents the moment when the principal officers of the British army, conducted by General Lincoln, are passing the two groups of American and French generals, and entering between the two lines of the victors; by this means the principal officers of the three nations are brought near together, so as to admit of distinct portraits. In the centre of the painting in the distance, are seen the entrance of the town, with the captured marching out, following their officers; and also a distant glimpse of York river and the entrance of the Chesapeake bay, as seen from the spot."

The following are the names of the French and American officers, whose portraits are contained in this painting. Those of the former were obtained at Paris in 1787, and taken from life, in the house of Mr. Jefferson, then Minister to France.

1. Count Deuxponts, Colonel of French Infantry.
2. Duke de Laval Montmorency, Colonel of do.
3. Count Custine, Colonel of French Infantry.
4. Duke de Lauzun, Colonel of French Cavalry.
5. General Choizy.
6. Viscount Viomenil.
7. Marquis de St. Simon.
8. Count Fersen, Aid-de-Camp of Count Rochambeau.
9. Count Charles Damas, do. do. do.
10. Marquis Chastellux.
11. Baron Viomenil.
12. Count de Barras, Admiral.
13. Count de Grasse, Admiral.
14. Count Rochambeau, Gen. en Chef des Français.
15. General Lincoln.
16. Colonel Ebenezer Stevens, American Artillery.
17. General Washington, Commander in Chief.
18. Thomas Nelson, Governor of Virginia.
19. Marquis La Fayette.

20. Baron Steuben.
21. Colonel Cobb, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Washington.
22. Colonel Trumbull, Secretary to Gen. Washington.
23. Major-General James Clinton, New-York.
24. General Gist, Maryland.
25. General Anthony Wayne, Pennsylvania.
26. General Hand, Adjutant-General Pennsylvania.
27. General Peter Muhlenberg, Pennsylvania.
28. Maj. Gen. H. Knox, Commander of Artillery.
29. Lieut. Col. E. Huntington, Acting Aid-de-Camp to General Lincoln.
30. Col. Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster General.
31. Col. Alexander Hamilton, Com. Light Infantry.
32. Colonel John Laurens, of South Carolina.
33. Colonel Walter Stuart, of Philadelphia.
34. Colonel Nicholas Fish, of New-York.

IV. RESIGNATION OF GENERAL WASHINGTON AT ANNAPOLIS, DECEMBER 23, 1783.

This is the last painting of Colonel Trumbull, and occupies the panel on the left of the north entrance. The subject is one of great interest, and the event the painting is intended to represent, partakes of the moral sublime. After having liberated his country from the thralldom of Great Britain, and himself an object of adoration to his admiring countrymen, he nobly throws aside all personal ambition, surrenders his commission into the hands of those who had conferred it, and retires into the shades of private life. Congress were in session at Annapolis, and that great man, after taking leave of his old military associates at New-York, proceeded to that city to tender his resignation. He was admitted upon the floor, and being informed that Congress were prepared to receive his commission, he rose and addressed that body,

in a brief but affecting manner, and thus concluded his address: "Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action; and, bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life." He then advanced, delivered to the President his commission, and resumed his seat. Mr. Mifflin, then President of Congress, replied to this address in a very neat and appropriate manner, and in the course of which he remarked: "Having defended the standard of liberty in the new world; having taught a lesson to those who inflict, and to those who feel oppression, you retire from the great theatre of action with the blessings of your fellow-citizens; but the *glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command*, it will continue to animate remotest ages." The painter has chosen the moment when General Washington is addressing the President of the body before him. He stands erect, noble and grand; all eyes are fixed upon him with reverence and love; a part of his family are seen looking on from the gallery, and the whole scene is one of the most intense interest. The following are the names of the persons introduced whose portraits are given:

1. Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, President.
2. Charles Thomson, Penn., Member of Congress.
3. Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, do.
4. Hugh Williamson, North Carolina, do.
5. Samuel Osgood, Massachusetts, do.
6. Edward McComb, Delaware, do.
7. George Partridge, Massachusetts, do.
8. Edward Lloyd, Maryland, do.

9. R. D. Spaight, North Car. Member of Congress.
10. Benjamin Hawkins, do. do.
11. A. Foster, New-Hampshire, do.
12. Thomas Jefferson, Virginia, do.
13. Arthur Lee, do. do.
14. David Howell, Rhode-Island, do.
15. James Monroe, Virginia, do.
16. Jacob Reid, South Carolina, do.
17. James Madison, Virginia, (spectator.)
18. William Ellery, Rhode-Island, do.
19. Jeremiah Townly Chase, Maryland, do.
20. S. Hardy, Virginia, do.
21. Charles Morris, Pennsylvania, do.
22. General Washington.
23. Colonel Benjamin Walker.
24. Colonel David Humphreys, Aid-de-Camp.
25. General Smallwood, Maryland, spectator.
26. General Otho Holland Williams, Maryland, do.
27. Colonel Samuel Smith, do. do.
28. Colonel John E. Howard, Baltimore, do. do.
29. Charles Carroll and two daughters, do. do.
30. Mrs. Washington and her three grand children, do.
31. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Maryland, do.

V. BAPTISM OF POCAHONTAS.

This painting was executed by Mr. J. G. Chapman, a talented native artist, who was employed, in compliance with a resolution of Congress, to ornament one of the vacant panels of the Rotundo, and it has been placed in the panel immediately east of the northern door. Pocahontas constitutes the prominent figure in the picture. She is kneeling on the steps of the rude baptismal font, in an attitude of deep humility and devotion. Her dress is pure white, with a snowy mantle of swan's skin, tipped with plumage, just falling from her shoulders. Her hair flows negligently over her neck

and back, and her features and complexion are those of the Indian, though her face is not so beautiful as it is represented to have been in life. The moment is one of deep solemnity and interest. The eyes of all seem to be fixed upon the young and interesting daughter of Powhatan, while thus in the act of renouncing the idols of Indian superstition, and devoting herself to the service of the true God. The Indian figures, which form a part of the group, are well delineated and finely painted; they seem to be gazing on the scene with various feelings. The sister of Pocahontas is seated on the floor, with her child clinging to her, and looking on with intense interest and curiosity, while *Opechankanough*, also seated in the Indian fashion, scowls at the ceremony with deep malignity and ferocity. Rolfe, the husband of Pocahontas, stands behind her; and the minister, by far the most commanding figure among the white portion of the congregation, has one hand in the font, and the other extended in the attitude of prayer. His appearance is imposing and solemn. Sir Thomas Dale, in the martial costume of the age, stands on the right of the officiating clergyman, Whitaker, and his standard bearer and page near him. The other figures, male and female, civil and military, are stationed in different parts of the rustic church, looking on with apparent interest. The scene is represented in a chapel which has been painted, the artist says, after one now remaining, and built about the same time the one in which the ceremony just described took place was erected. The open window affords a partial view of the country. The composition is good, and the coloring rich

and splendid. It is an incident in the early settlement of our country which is scarcely known, and not susceptible, from its character, of very great ornament. Pocahontas was certainly an extraordinary girl, and one that we rarely meet with, either in savage or civilized life. When but thirteen years of age, she performed an act that will cover her name with eternal honor; and her humanity, courage, and devotion in the cause of the first settlers of Virginia, during her short life, were, for one so young, almost without a parallel. She was born about the year 1594-5; saved the life of Captain Smith, on whose body she cast herself when about to be killed by order of her father, in 1607, when but twelve or thirteen years old; and was baptized and died in 1616, at the age of twenty-one or twenty-two. Her name was originally MATOAKA, which signifies a streamlet between two hills. She was called among her Indian friends the *Snow Feather*, as was also her mother, from their remarkable gracefulness and swiftness of foot, and was christened by the name of REBECCA. Smith represents Pocahontas as possessing great personal beauty, though her countenance was sad and melancholy, like that of her father. Another has more recently described her in a poetical work, entitled "*Pocahontas*;"

"The raven tresses of Matoa's hair
Lay like a cloud enshrining her soft brow;

* * * * *

"Her brow was stamped with shade, as was her sire's,
(So say historians of romantic old,)

Deep-mark'd with sadness, free from savage fires,
Claiming a sympathy by none withheld.

* * * * *

" Her queenly brow not passing fair,
But beauty and repose were there."

The baptism of Pocahontas took place prior to her marriage with Rolfe and her departure from her native country. It is thought that this solemn and imposing ceremony was performed in the rude church which had been erected at Jamestown, the ruins of which still remain. The event is thus poetically described by the authoress quoted above:

" Wild was the scene, and hushed to calm repose ;
From the dense crowd no thoughtless murmurs rose ;
The very winds seemed voiceless as they swept
The trackless wastes, where pristine beauty slept.

" While lowly bending at the altar-stone,
Alone in seeming, not in heart alone,
The bright girl knelt, bathed in repentant tears—
Connecting link between two hemispheres.

" Before the chancel, congregated there,
* * * * *
Full many an exile from his distant home,
By avarice or ambition lured, had come.

" The Knight, in blazonry of pomp and power,
The gentle Page, won from his lady's bower ;
The Squires, whose gilded spurs in embryo seem
The El Dorado of a blissful dream.

* * * * *
" Sublime in youth and hope the aspirant stood,
Nature's untutored child, late tenant of the wood ;
Her dark hair floating on the summer wind,
And loose her robe no art had taught to bind."

Pocahontas was the first Christian convert among the Indian tribes of North America. Previous to her baptism, according to Captain Smith, she had been carefully instructed in the doctrines

of Christianity; after which, he says, "she never had a desire to live with her father or his people, who would by no means turn from their idolatry that thereby they might confess the true faith, which she embraced with all her heart, from that time mourning her former blindness and unbelief. Her poor dear father, she said, although at times he was not angry with her, yet would by no means give up an idolatrous religion to which he had been so long used."

Mr. Chapman has given what may be considered as a true representation of NANTAQUAAS, the brother of Pocahontas, whom Captain Smith seems to have regarded as the very *beau ideal* of manly beauty. He is described by all the writers of that time as being amiable and useful, notwithstanding his savage nature. He stands erect and lofty in the picture. His figure is grand and heroic, and his head is turned from the ceremony.

"But who is that, with eye and brow serene,
Of swarther visage than the forest Queen?
Pride of his race where lofty courage stands—
The test of virtue in his own bright lands."

The drapery in this picture is exquisitely painted; and the contrasts of colors and the variety of attitude he has given to his figures deserve high praise.

THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

This statue was ordered to be executed by Congress some years ago, and Mr. Greenough, an American artist of genius, was selected to execute it. For this purpose he repaired to Italy, where suitable materials and greater facilities could be

obtained; and after devoting several years to the pleasing task which had been assigned him, he completed the colossal statue which now ornaments the Rotundo, and which is to manifest the gratitude of the nation to its illustrious benefactor. Washington is represented of colossal size, in a sitting posture. His body is *nude* to the waist, and the right arm and lower parts are draped. In his left hand he holds a sword, and with his right points towards heaven. The head and body are finely executed; the likeness is admirable; and there is a poetical grandeur in the whole figure. A foreign writer has said: "Nothing can be more human, and at the same time more god-like, than this colossal statue of Washington. It is a sort of domestic Jupiter. The sublime repose and simplicity of the whole figure, united as it is with exceeding energy of expression, is perfectly classical without the slightest *abstract imitation*, so that there is no mistaking the pure lineage of this statue. Being intended to fill the central position in the Capitol of the United States, he has addressed his statue of Washington to a distant posterity, and made it rather a poetical abstract of his whole career, than the chronicler of any one deed or any one leading feature of his life."

The seat on which Washington rests is ornamented with the acanthus leaf and garlands of flowers. The figure of Columbus leans against the back of the seat to the left, and is intended to connect the history of America with that of Europe; while that of an Indian chief, on the right, represents the condition of the country at the period of its discovery. The right of the seat is ornamented in *basso relievo* with the rising sun, the

crest of the national arms of America ; under which is inscribed the motto, *Magnus ab integro sæclorum nascitur ordo*. On the left is sculptured in *bass relief* the Genii of North and South America, under the forms of the infant Hercules strangling the serpent, and Iphiclus stretched on the ground, and apparently shrinking in fear from the contest. The motto is, *Incipe posse puer cui non risere parentes*. On the back of the seat is the following motto:

Simulacrum istud ad magnum Libertatis exemplum,
Nec sine ipsa duraturum.

HORATIUS GREENOUGH FACIEBAT.

It may be doubted whether the figure of Washington, *half naked*, is calculated to suit the taste of the people of this country or of this age. Posterity may be better pleased with it than the present generation; though the skill and genius of the artist, in the masterly delineations of the form and proportions of the illustrious chief, cannot but be greatly admired by all who see the statue. It is about twelve feet high, weighs fourteen tons, and is elevated on a pedestal twelve feet in height, in the centre of the Rotundo.

The following appropriate lines on this statue, by H. T. Tuckerman, will be found interesting.

"The quarry whence thy form majestic sprung,
Has peopled earth with grace,
Heroes and gods that elder bards have sung,
A bright and peerless race.
But from its sleeping veins, ne'er rose before
A shape of loftier name,
Than his, who glory's wreath with meekness wore,
The noblest son of fame.

* * * * *

"And it is well to place his image there,
Beneath the dome he blest.*

"Let meaner spirits, who in council share,
Revere that silent guest.
Let us go up with high and sacred love,
To look on his pure brow,
And, as with solemn grace he points above,
Renew the patriot's vow." †

Proceeding through the western entrance of the Capitol you reach a spacious terrace, paved with Seneca freestone, and extending in a very beautiful sweep, from north to south. Beneath this terrace, which is below the level of the east front, is a range of *casemate* arches, forming depositories for the wood and coal annually consumed in the building. The terrace is faced with a grass bank or *glacis*, and accessible by two flights of stone steps on either side of the open arches leading to the basement story of the Capitol. Under the middle of these is a handsome marble fountain, from which the water, brought through pipes from springs about two miles north of the Capitol, falls into a beautiful basin of white marble, and thence flows into a re-

* This is an anachronism. Washington did not live to see the Capitol erected.

† The artist thus feelingly speaks of this offspring of his genius and labor: "It is the birth of my thought. I have sacrificed to it the flower of my days and the freshness of my strength; its every lineament has been moistened with the sweat of my toil and the tears of my exile. I would not barter away its association with my name for the proudest fortune avarice ever dreamed of. In giving it up to the nation that has done me the honor to order it at my hands, I respectfully claim for it that protection which it is the boast of civilization to afford to art, and which a generous enemy has more than once been seen to extend even to the monuments of his own defeat."

servoir cased with stone, and in which has been erected a MONUMENT to the memory of the young naval officers, Sommers, Wadsworth, Israel, Decatur, Dorsey, and Caldwell, who gallantly perished off Tripoli, in 1804. This neat and beautiful monument was formerly erected in the Navy Yard of this city, a much more appropriate place than the one in which it now stands, and was executed in Italy, at the expense and by order of the officers of the Navy. It is a small Doric pillar, with emblematic embellishments, &c., crowned with an eagle in the act of flying. The column, ornamented with the prows of Turkish vessels, rests on a base, on one side of which is sculptured in *basso relievo* a view of Tripoli and its fortresses in the distance, the Mediterranean and American fleet in the foreground. The whole monument is of Italian marble, and its sub base of American marble, found near Baltimore. On each of the other sides of the base are inscriptions, one containing the names of the officers who so heroically sacrificed their lives on the occasion, rather than become the slaves of barbarians; the other the epitaph, &c. At each angle stands an appropriate marble figure, spiritedly executed. One of these represents AMERICA directing the attention of her *Children*, two beautiful infant figures, to HISTORY, who is recording the daring and intrepid action of the young heroes; the third represents FAME, with a wreath of laurel in one hand and a pen in the other; and the fourth MERCURY, as the genius of Commerce, with his cornucopia and caduceus. Further west is another fall or glacis, with stone steps, from the bottom of which three fine walks,

paved with granite, lead to the principal western gates, one in the centre, one opening into the Maryland, and the other into the Pennsylvania avenue. On each side of the centre gateway are porters' lodges, which, with the stone piers to the gates, are constructed in the same style as the basement of the building. The public grounds around the Capitol are enclosed by an iron palisade or railing, bordered with a belt of forest and ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers, and laid out into walks, neatly gravelled, and also planted with fine trees. On each side of the centre walk are two small *jets d'eau*, supplied with water from the reservoir above, which is brought from Mr. Smith's spring, two miles and a half north of the Capitol. A brick pavement extends along the wall, on the outside, upwards of a mile in length, and the square or public grounds form, in fine weather, one of the most beautiful promenades in this country.

The public grounds around the Capitol and President's house are under the superintendence of a Chief Gardener, appointed by the President of the United States.

To these grounds the police regulations of the city of Washington have been extended, and they are under such rules and regulations as the presiding officers of the two Houses have jointly prescribed for their preservation and the maintenance of order.

Proceeding along the Pennsylvania avenue, which is four miles in length, and one hundred and sixty feet in width, and planted on each side with the elm, maple, and tree of heaven, you come to the

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

This elegant edifice is built of freestone, like the Capitol, according to the Ionic proportions. The design was furnished by Captain James Hoban, of this city, and is said to be copied from a private building in Dublin. The foundation was laid on the 13th of October, 1792. It is very beautifully situated at the intersection of Pennsylvania, Virginia, New-York, Connecticut and Vermont avenues, and stands near the centre of a plat of ground of twenty acres, at an elevation of forty-four feet above high water. The entrance front faces north upon Lafayette square, and the garden front to the south opens an extensive and finely varied view of the Capitol and improved part of the city, of the river and Potomac bridge, and of the opposite Virginia and Maryland shores.

The building is one hundred and seventy feet front, and eighty-six feet deep; is built of white freestone, with Ionic pilasters, and comprehending two lofty stories of rooms, covered with a stone balustrade. The north front is ornamented with a fine portico of four Ionic columns in front, and projecting with three columns. The outer intercolumniation is for carriages to drive into and place company under shelter. The middle space is the entrance for those visitors who come on foot; the steps from both lead to a broad platform in front of the door of entrance. The garden front is varied by having a rusticated basement story under the Ionic ordonnance, and by a semicircular projecting colonnade of six columns, with two flights of steps leading from the ground to the level of the

principal story. In the interior, the north entrance opens immediately into a spacious hall of forty by fifty feet, finished simply with plain stuccoed walls. Advancing through a screen of Ionic columns, apparently of white marble, but only of a well executed imitation in composition, the door in the centre opens into the oval room, or saloon of forty by thirty feet, the walls covered with plain gold-leaf paper, with deep gilded borders. The marble chimney-piece and tables, the crimson silk drapery of the window curtains and chairs, with a rich carpet, two large mirrors and a splendid cut glass chandelier, give the appearance of a rich and consistent style of decoration and finish. On each side of this room, and communicating therewith by large doors, is a square room of thirty by twenty-two feet. These three rooms form the suit of apartments in which company is usually received on parade occasions. To the west of these is the *company dining room*, forty by thirty, and on the northwest corner is the *family dining room*. All these rooms are furnished handsomely, but less richly than the oval room. The walls are covered with rich paper, sprinkled with gold and gilt borders. The stairs for family use are in a cross entry at this end, with store rooms, china closets, &c., between the two dining rooms. On the *east* end of the house is the large banqueting room (called the *East-room*) extending the whole depth of the building, with windows to the north and south, and a large glass door to the east, leading to the terrace roof of the offices. This room is eighty by forty feet, and twenty-two feet high; it is finished with handsome stucco cornice. It has

lately been fitted up in a splendid manner. The paper is white and silver. There are four mantels of black marble, with Italian black and gold fronts, and handsome grates; each mantel is surmounted with a mirror, the plates of which measure one hundred by fifty-eight inches, framed in a beautiful style, and a pair of ten-light lamps, bronzed and gilt, with a row of drops around the fountain, and a pair of French cepina vases, richly gilt and painted, with glass shades and flowers. There are three handsome chandeliers of eighteen lights each, of cut glass in gilt mountings, with a number of gilt bracket lights of five candles each. The carpet, which contains nearly five hundred yards, is of fine Brussels. Under the centre chandelier is placed a round table of rich workmanship of Italian black and gold slabs; and each pair is filled with a table corresponding with the round table, with splendid lamps on each of them. The curtains are of a light blue merino, with yellow draperies. The principal stairs on the left of the entrance hall are spacious, and covered with Brussels carpeting. On ascending these, the visiter to the President is led into a spacious ante-room, from the south windows of which a beautiful prospect is presented to the eye. When in course to be introduced, he ascends a few steps and finds himself in a south chamber, the President's cabinet room, which is about forty feet wide, and finished like those below. The room next to this is occupied by the President's private Secretary, and the one directly opposite, in the northeast corner, by the private Secretary, who signs the President's name to patents. The apartment immediately adjoining,

west, is used as a reading room, where the different journals of the United States, sent to the President, are filed, and placed on stands, for the convenience of the President and his family, and those who may be waiting for an audience with him. The other chambers are appropriated to family purposes. A writer in describing this building, has said, and I concur with him in opinion,* that "this palace belongs to the people, and should be adorned with the best specimens of the fine arts the country can produce. The works of the great painters should hang upon the walls, and those of their sculptors fill every niche. To the tenants of this house it cannot be of much importance, for to them it is only a caravansary, where they throw down their wallets, to cast a horoscope, to lay spirits and raise spells, and their hour comes, and they take up their march without restoration to health or a forgiveness of their sins. Such is the omnipotence of the public mind in a free Government."

The grounds around this mansion are enclosed, like those of the Capitol, with an iron railing on a stone base, into which you enter through two gateways of stone, at the north or main entrance. They are laid out into gravelled walks, planted with trees, in clumps and lines along the walls, and ornamental shrubbery and flowers. A portion of the reservation allotted to this building, extending south of the wall, some distance beyond the Tiber, has not yet been enclosed, and lies waste and uncultivated.

There is a rusticated gateway on the east of the square, of freestone, in the form of an arch, with a large weeping willow on each side of the en-

* Knapp's Sketches.

trance. It was formerly said, by the lady of a President, while occupying the house appropriated for his use, and being congratulated on her elevation—"I don't know that there is much cause for congratulation—the President of the United States generally comes in at the iron gate, and goes out at the *weeping willows*."

On the west of the President's House are two large brick buildings, one, a hundred and fifty-nine feet long and fifty-seven feet wide, and the other one hundred and thirty feet long by sixty wide. They are each two stories high, with basements of freestone, and the north building has a handsome portico of the Ionic order. The latter is occupied by the

WAR DEPARTMENT;

And the south building by the

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Both these edifices are enclosed, and the grounds ornamented with trees and shrubbery. The west entrance is from Seventeenth street, on the west of which, in private houses, having at present no other accommodation, are the *Pension Office*, the offices of the *Paymaster General*, *Topographical Bureau*, *Subsistence Department*, *Medical Department*, &c.

Another building of the same dimensions as that west of the President's House, fronting north, and in the same style of architecture, stands on Fifteenth street, and is occupied by the

STATE DEPARTMENT.

South of this building stood one similar in dimensions, and of the same material, which was occupied by the Treasury Department, until the 31st of March, 1833, when it was consumed by fire.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Since the calamity abovementioned, a spacious and convenient fire-proof edifice of freestone has been erected by order of Congress, for the accommodation of this department. This building is three stories high, with a basement, into each of which water is conducted from a fountain in Fifteenth street. A magnificent stone colonnade of the Ionic order, consisting of thirty-one columns, runs the whole length of the front on Fifteenth street. The facade is ornamented with antæ or pilasters, corresponding in number with the columns, and ranged between the windows in front. The corridors running from north to south, and the hall or entrance, from which the staircases spring, are paved, in a tessellated form, with Seneca stone. From the centre in the rear runs a projection west, about one hundred and twenty feet in depth, by sixty feet in width, of the same elevation, and in the same style as the rest of the building, and terminated by a handsome colonnade of the Ionic order. On each side of the corridor running east and west, and in each of the three stories, are rooms occupied by the clerks of the department. The whole building contains one hundred and fifty apartments, for the accommo-

dation of the Treasury Department, and its various bureaus; the General Land Office, occupying the third story, and the whole building, which is commodious and well adapted to the purpose for which it was erected, is indestructible by fire. The architect of this, the Patent Office, and the General Post Office buildings, is Mr. R. Mills. The War, Navy, State, and Treasury buildings, occupy portions of the President's square, and are erected east and west of the President's House. The Treasury building has been objected to, because its front has been brought directly on the line of the street, which has thus prevented the erection of a portico, and staircase in front, and marred the architectural beauty of the facade, and because it obstructs the view along F street, which, it is contended, was never contemplated.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the destruction of the old building by fire, on the 15th of December, 1836, this department was accommodated in a range of private buildings on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets west. A splendid edifice, of white marble, has been erected on the old site for its accommodation.

The site of this magnificent building was formerly private property, and purchased by Mr. S. Blodget for the purpose of erecting on it a large brick hotel, for the accommodation of the city; the design was furnished by Capt. James Hoban, and adopted by the city commissioners, in 1793. This

building was put up out of the proceeds of a lottery authorized to be drawn, but not completed. The owners of the prize ticket were orphan children, who not having the means of completing the building, suffered it to remain for several years in an unfinished and dilapidated state, the basement story occupied by Irish emigrants and others, who, having to pay no rent, took possession of it, till it was purchased by the Government, and finished in a plain style. Immediately after the late war, there being no other building in the city large enough, it was occupied by the two houses of Congress for a short time, and afterwards by the General and City Post Office, Patent Office, and Library of Congress. The latter was removed, in 1818, to the Capitol, and the former continued to occupy the building till its destruction by fire, on the 15th of December, 1836.

The new and splendid edifice just completed is cased with white marble, brought from the vicinity of New-York, and is the only marble building now in Washington; the material of the other public buildings being sand or freestone, granite, and brick. It occupies the southern portion of square four hundred and thirty, and fronts on E street north, between Seventh and Eighth streets west. Its principal front is two hundred and four feet, and the fronts on Seventh and Eighth streets one hundred and two feet, forming a hollow square in the rear of one hundred feet in width, built of granite. The order is a rich Corinthian. The centre of each front is ornamented with four fluted columns, and the facades with pilasters of marble, surmounted by their entablature and blocking. The whole is

elevated on a rustic basement, making three stories. The windows in the second story come down to the floor, and each floor contains twenty-six rooms, all arched and made fire-proof. The halls and corridors are beautifully paved with marble, in a tessellated style. The corridor of the second story extends the whole length of the south front, and is richly ornamented with stucco work. This is a beautiful edifice, and does great credit to its architect and builders.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The approach along Eighth street from Pennsylvania avenue affords a view of the portico only of the building occupied by the Patent Office, but as you advance the whole facade makes its appearance. This fine edifice is situated on F, between Seventh and Ninth streets west, on a public square, which, contrary to the plan of all the other reservations in this city, projected some distance into the street, for the purpose of affording room for a portico or colonnade in front. The portico of this building, so far as it extends, is copied from the Parthenon, or Temple of Minerva, at Athens. The columns in a double row, of the Doric order, are of freestone, eighteen feet in circumference, and of course very massive. The basement story of this edifice, and the steps leading to the stylobate of the portico, are of granite, and the superstructure, two stories high, is of freestone. The facade is ornamented with pilasters, or antæ, which separate the windows, and the roof is covered with copper. According to the

plan of the architect, the building is intended to be carried round the square, presenting fronts on each of the four streets, and forming a spacious court in the centre. You enter the eastern door of the basement story into a spacious passage, running from east to west the whole length of the building, through which large wheeled machines can be drawn. On each side of this passage are rooms for the deposite of fuel, large and heavy models, &c. In the centre springs a semicircular stone staircase, consisting of two flights of steps, which continues to the second and last story. The corridor in the first story, into which you enter through the portico, is like the one below, and on each side east of the hall are commodious apartments for the accommodation of the Commissioner of the Patent Office, his clerks, examiners, draughtsmen, &c. The passage opens into a spacious and beautiful model room, in which the various models and specimens of American ingenuity are deposited in glass cases, placed opposite the windows on each side, and so arranged as to be easily seen or examined, if necessary. But decidedly the most magnificent apartment in the building is the exhibition room, which occupies the whole of the second story, and, for its architectural simplicity and beauty, and the purpose for which it was designed and constructed, is perhaps surpassed by no other in the world. Standing at one extremity, and looking down to the other, through a long vista, two hundred and seventy-four feet in extent, the perspective is most beautiful. It consists of a double row of stone columns, which support a succession of brick arches finely

proportioned, and corresponding in depth with the rooms below. The floor is paved with tessellated stone, the columns and stone work are painted white, and the light is admitted through the numerous windows on either side, and at the ends of the building, and a small lantern in the centre lets in the light from above. The apartment is intended for the exhibition of the various specimens of manufacture, &c., made in this country, and which certainly could be no where seen to greater advantage than here.

The National Institution, recently established in this city, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to use this hall as a depository for zoological, botanical, mineralogical and other specimens sent to the United States by the officers of the exploring expedition, and placed under the care and superintendence of the society. The hall is thus rendered an object of great interest, curiosity and usefulness to all who choose to visit it, and has become the nucleus of one of the largest and most magnificent museums, and mineralogical cabinets in the United States.*

The pitch of the roof is very low; and from its top one of the most splendid panoramic views presents itself that can well be imagined.

The gentleman who furnished the very meritorious design of this fine building is Mr. William P. Elliot, at present surveyor of the city of Washington. The plan was executed by Mr. Mills, architect of the Public Buildings, who may have made some alterations in the original plan of the interior, but to what extent I am not apprised.

* See National Institution.

The whole building is a fine specimen of American architecture, and admirably suited to the purpose for which it was erected.

THE NAVY YARD.

This yard is situated on the Eastern branch, about three-fourths of a mile southeast of the Capitol; it contains thirty-seven acres, and cost four thousand dollars. It is enclosed on the north and east side by a high brick wall. The entrance is on Eighth street, through a handsome gateway of stone, on each side of which are neat guard rooms. It contains a commodious brick dwelling for the commandant, and other houses for the accommodation of officers attached to the yard. There are extensive timber sheds, warehouses, blacksmiths', coopers', trimmers', plumbers', joiners', sail-makers', boat builders' shops, &c., and two large ship houses. It has a steam engine which works two sets of saws, drives a tilt hammer, turners' lathes, &c. A neat and beautiful building of brick, two stories high, with verandahs running all around it, has lately been erected as offices, for the officers and others doing business in this establishment. There is also a neat armory, handsomely arranged; and a large quantity of naval stores and cannon of every caliber are deposited in this yard. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and the whole interior presents the appearance of great neatness and cleanliness. Several ships of war have been built here, the designs, durability and construction of which have been much admired and applauded: among

these were the COLUMBUS seventy-four, and the POTOMAC, ESSEX, COLUMBIA and BRANDYWINE frigates of forty-four guns each. No situation in the country could be better chosen for a manufacturing yard than this, especially after the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal shall have been completed as far as Cumberland. The river has a sufficient depth of water for frigates to ascend without lightening beyond the yard; and being under the immediate eye of Congress and the Government, it should claim their particular care, attention and favor.

Besides the Washington Navy Yard, there are several others belonging to the United States. One at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, containing fifty-eight acres, cost \$5,500. One at Charlestown, Massachusetts, containing thirty-four acres, cost \$39,214. One on Long-Island, New-York, on Wallabout Bay, containing forty acres, which cost \$40,000. One at Philadelphia, containing eleven acres, which cost \$37,000. One at Gosport, Virginia, containing sixteen acres, which cost \$12,000; and one at Pensacola, Florida.

Every Navy Yard is commanded by a *Captain*, the highest grade in the American Navy. Captains command Navy Yards, squadrons, ships of the line, and frigates, and in the three principal ports, Boston, New-York, and Norfolk, and the receiving ships for enlisted sailors and apprentices. The next grade to the Captain is the *Commander*, who commands a sloop of war, the rendezvous for the enlistment of seamen, and attached to Navy Yards, as second or executive officer. The lowest

grade of commissioned officers, who exercise command, is that of *Lieutenant*. These are attached to cruising and receiving vessels, to Navy Yards, two or three to each, to rendezvous, two to each, and they also command schooners, and the receiving vessels at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Surgeons and their assistants, Purser and Chaplains, are commissioned officers, but non-combatants.

The *warrant* officers are Passed Midshipmen, Midshipmen, Masters, Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Sailmakers.

The title of *Commodore*, in the American naval service, is one of courtesy only, no such title being recognised by naval laws. When a Captain commands a squadron, he is styled a *Commodore*, by courtesy.

FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the year 1777, the Flag of the United States was ordered by a resolution of Congress, to be formed of thirteen stripes of alternate red and white, and the Union of thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing the new constellation. In 1794, the stripes and stars were increased to fifteen, in consequence of the addition of two new States. In 1818, the number of stripes was again restored to thirteen, and the stars of the Union increased to twenty; and it was also ordered "that on the admission of every new State one star shall be added to the Union of the Flag, to take effect on the 4th of July then next succeeding such admission."

THE MARINE BARRACKS.

These barracks are of brick, front on Eighth street east, and extend upwards of seven hundred feet in length, with a centre building two stories high, having a portico in front and back. This is occupied by the officers of the corps at Washington as their quarters. At the north of the square stands a commodious brick dwelling for the accommodation of the colonel of the corps and his family; and at the south, directly opposite, are an armory and workshop. The whole ground (square 927) is enclosed with a high wall of brick, and kept very neat and clean.

THE NAVY MAGAZINE.

This is a substantial brick house situated on a reservation belonging to the United States, on the Eastern branch, containing about seventy acres of ground, which has been enclosed with a post and rail fence. A small frame house for the keeper stands within a few yards of the magazine, and a wharf, for the convenience of receiving and carrying off the powder, extends from the shore some short distance into the river, but it is in a dilapidated state.

In returning from this establishment, you pass the

CONGRESSIONAL BURIAL GROUND.

This grave yard is under the direction of the vestry of Christ church of this city. It is situ-

ated about a mile and a half east of the Capitol, and embraces an area of about ten acres, surrounded by a substantial brick wall, with three handsome gateways leading into the cemetery, through which run several fine avenues and smaller walks, ornamented with trees and shrubs, that are now beginning to give it the appearance of a garden. The site of this grave yard has been most judiciously chosen. It commands a fine view of the surrounding country and the Anacostia, which flows at a short distance below it, and, in a calm summer evening, when the water is still and placid, reflects from its polished bosom the beautiful landscape on the opposite side of the river. A spacious and tastefully constructed general receiving vault stands on one of the main avenues. It was erected by Congress for the reception of the dead for whom graves might not have been prepared. It is surrounded by a neat iron railing; its front built of freestone, the door of iron, and the area within the railing ornamented with beautiful shrubs. In this vault bodies may be kept for two months, after which they must be removed for interment. This course is frequently adopted by families and strangers who have no vaults, in order to prevent those outrages which are sometimes committed in other cities upon the dead by resurrectionists. In one instance, however, the body of a distinguished citizen was permitted to remain for upwards of ten months, in the expectation that a tomb or monument would be erected by his friends, under which the remains were to be deposited. This was the body of the eloquent author of the *British Spy*, to whose memory his friends and the members of the

Bar had promised to cause a monument to be erected, provided his family would consent to permit him to be buried in this cemetery. The pledge, however, as in the case of WASHINGTON and MARSHALL, has never been redeemed, and the remains of the illustrious WIRT were finally thrown into an obscure grave, to moulder with the dead around him.

In the southwest corner of this grave yard the eye rests upon a broken marble shaft, which indicates the spot where the remains of the brave BROWN repose.

“The paths of glory lead but to the grave.”

What thrilling events does not this mute memorial of the dead recall! But even they, too, are fast passing away from the memory of his countrymen, and the succeeding generation will know them only from the page of history.

In the northeast corner of this burial ground stand two neat marble monuments, erected to the memory of men who once filled a large space in the public eye, GEORGE CLINTON and ELBRIDGE GERRY; who died here while in the discharge of their official duties as Vice-Presidents of the United States. These, at present, are the principal monuments in this cemetery. Almost in a line with these, and ranging from north to south, are tombs of such members of Congress as have died at the seat of Government, and been buried at the public expense. They are built of free or sandstone, painted white, have each four panels, on one of which are engraved, in black letters, the name, age, period of death, &c., of the deceased,

and topped with a small pyramid. A brick wall is formed at the bottom of the grave, in which a splendid mahogany coffin, decorated with plated escutcheons, and containing the body of the deceased member, is deposited, and over which a brick arch is cast, and the whole surmounted by the very plain and rather tasteless tomb of which I have spoken. Some more beautiful design might be substituted without adding much to the expense; and the material should be marble, instead of the very ordinary sandstone of which they are now constructed. As a burial ground, partly national, great architectural might be united to fine horticultural taste, and thus form a retreat to which the stranger as well as the citizen would feel a melancholy pleasure in repairing, to tranquilize the agitations of feeling, while meditating in solitude amid the silent repositories of the dead.

Among those mute but eloquent memorials of mortality, where the "bitterness of hatred, the insatiability of avarice, and the fire of ambition," no longer exist, and are forever buried in the tomb which covers them, the mind naturally sinks into a train of melancholy reflection, which such a scene is always calculated to inspire, and becomes softened and mellowed by the calm and salutary meditation into which it is irresistibly led. We feel, in looking around us, that all is indeed vanity; that we are but ciphers in this beautiful world, and that in a few fleeting years we, too, shall become a kneaded clod," and quit all that once rendered life delightful, and perhaps rest amid the very mouldering heaps over which our eye now coldly but pensively wanders. "We are shadows,"

says Pindar; "the dreams of shadows are all that our fancies imagine." Man is emphatically dust, and to dust he must return, after life's fitful fever is past. All his greatness, and glory, and power, are but the *ignes fatui* of living corruption—meteors, that blaze for a moment, and then disappear forever, in the long night of death. But to this "savor all must come at last." The grave is man's last resting place; there terminate the joys and sorrows, the hopes and fears, the cares and pleasures of existence. But one consolation remains—

"An angel's arm can't snatch me from the grave,
Legions of angels can't confine me there."

In the course of forty years, during which Congress has assembled in this city, there have not been more than thirty-five or forty interments of its members. Two of these were buried in a rural church-yard a few miles from Washington, having died in the infancy of the city, when no public burial ground existed. Their remains were a few years ago transferred, by order of Congress, to this cemetery, and interred with those who had been previously buried here. After this lapse of time, but little could be found of what once constituted the bodies of men who had, perhaps, while in being, been gifted with physical beauty, and animated with all the hopes and joys and pleasures of life. All had mouldered away, except a few bones, which were collected together and deposited among those who had subsequently sunk into the long sleep of death, and been honored with a public funeral, and all the "sable mockery of wo." But here repose the statesman, the orator,

and the warrior; the illustrious and the obscure, "and all that beauty, all that worth e'er gave," alike crumble into dust, and mingle with the common elements from which they sprang.

Among those who "lie in cold obstruction and who rot" in this burial ground are two who, wearied with the world, or in a fit of frenzy, sought for quiet and repose in the grave. They are honored with nearly the same memorial as those who had the courage to live out their term of life on earth, and their dust commingles with that of the mighty dead around them. *Nil mortuis nisi bonum*, is not always a correct maxim. The vices as well as the virtues of the dead should be recorded, as examples to be shunned or followed by the living.

While strolling through this cemetery one cannot but exclaim—

"How populous, how vital is the grave!
This is creation's melancholy vault;
The vale funereal, the sad cypress gloom,
The land of apparitions, empty shades;
All, all on earth is shadow."

But a few years have elapsed since this spot was covered with a primeval forest, the haunt of the savage, the lurking place of the wild beast; and now, how populous with the dead! the last abiding place of those who once fascinated and led the mind captive by their eloquence; who charmed the eye with the splendor of their beauty, or excited admiration by their bravery and patriotism. Here rests, too, the body of the Indian warrior, whose last wish was that the big guns might be fired over him, to waft his spirit in triumph to the region where wander the souls of his fathers. **PUSHMATAHA'S**

wish was gratified, and a tomb has been erected over his body to indicate that he was the friend of the white man. Would that it could be said that the white man was the friend of the Indian! This brave son of the forest died as he had lived—the lofty and fearless warrior; and, like Outallassi, he

“Would not staid with grief
The death-song of an Indian chief.”

The rude child of Nature, and the polished occupant of the drawing-room—the Demosthenes of the Senate, and the humble laborer of the field—the old and decrepit, and the young and beautiful; repose together in the bosom of their common mother. What a leveller is death! But,

“Were death denied, poor man would live in vain;
Were death denied, to live would not be life;
Were death denied, e’en fools would wish to die.”

Those who have the superintendence and management of this interesting burial ground have done much, aided by appropriations by Congress, to beautify and improve it. A convenient brick lodge or edifice has been erected near the western wall for the accommodation of the sexton. Avenues and walks have been laid out, gravelled and ornamented with appropriate trees and flowering shrubs. The tree of heaven, the Babylonian willow, the elm, the cedar, and the fir are beginning to afford shade and give beauty to the cemetery. The arbor vitæ, rose, calicanthus, myrtle, &c., are also planted and nourished by the hand of affection and tenderness; and it is curious to see “many a mouldering heap,” where lie the bodies of the dead, covered with and putting forth the *trees of life*.

But the cypress and the yew are wanting; they are not suited to the climate. And the

“Fidel ami des morts, protecteur de leurs cendres,”

is looked for in vain. And the funereal yew, so common in the church-yards in England, the symbol of immortality, the melancholy and appropriate companion of the dead, finds no abiding place here. The outspreading branches and dark sombre foliage of this melancholy tree form a fine feature in the scenery of a grave yard.

“Cheerless, unsocial plant, that loves to dwell
’Midst *skulls and coffins, epitaphs* and worms.

“A noxious tree is the church-yard yew,
As if from the dead its sap it drew;
Dark are its branches and dismal to see,
Like plumes at death’s latest solemnity.
Spectral and jagged, and black as wings
Which some spirit of ill o’er a sepulchre flings:
Oh! a terrible tree is the church-yard yew,
Like it is there nothing so ghastly to view.”

Ainsworth.

But the rose, the lovely rose, is seen, in most of its varieties, unfolding its beautiful buds, and breathing its delicious fragrance upon almost every grave. This shrub, which, according to Anacreon,

Preserves the cold inurned clay,
And marks the vestige of decay,

is a fine burial ground ornament, and an expressive emblem of affection.

Great improvements have been made within a few years in this burial ground, and it is now an object worthy the attention of the citizen as well as the stranger.

The Congressional burial ground may not be compared at present to the Père la Chaise, near Paris, or Mount Auburn, in the vicinity of Boston; but I know of no other cemetery in this country superior to it in beauty of site, the neatness, cleanliness, and arrangement of the grounds, or the number, and, in a few cases, the beauty of its monuments and tombs. There is no evidence of neglect or indifference towards the dead by those who superintend, or those whose kindred or friends repose in this burial ground. There are several other grave yards within this city, which have not claimed so much attention from those who have had the direction of them, as the one of which I have spoken. Of these, two are public, and under the management of trustees appointed by the Corporation; the rest belong to different denominations of Christians, and though not so *gardenesque* and beautiful as the Congressional, are often preferred as a depository of the dead, and visited perhaps not less frequently by those whom undying affection and tenderness may lead to the last resting place of their departed friends, to plant a flower or shed a tear over their graves.

The Congressional Burial Ground was formerly called the "Washington Parish Burial Ground," and first projected in the year 1807, by a few of the respectable inhabitants of the eastern section of the city, of various denominations, who selected the site of the cemetery, and put the price of the lots in it so low that the most humble were enabled to provide graves for themselves and families. After the amount expended in the purchase of the land and the improvements which had been

made, was reimbursed, the cemetery was placed, as above stated, under the direction of the vestry of Christ church, which was an incorporated body. Among those who first projected this grave yard, are found the names of Henry Ingle, George Blagden, Griffith Coombe, Samuel N. Smallwood, Dr. Frederick May, Peter Miller, J. T. Frost, and Commodore Thomas Tingy, some of the earliest emigrants to Washington.

At the southern extremity of the city, called Greenleaf's Point, is an extensive

ARSENAL.

This arsenal occupies a portion of land about a quarter of a mile square, and, together with the shops and laboratories, is used for the deposite of arms and the manufacture of military stores. Attached to it are large sheds and houses for the storage of caissons, cannon carriages and quarters for the officers and men; a magazine, model offices, &c., the whole beautifully situated. There is also, in the enclosed ground, a fine brick edifice, three stories high, for the use of the arsenal. "The machinery employed consists of a steam engine of twelve horse power, attached to which is a trip-hammer, two screw cutting machines, a drilling and two sawing machines, circular and upright, and several newly constructed lathes, &c. The average number of workmen employed is about one hundred. The stores consist of about eight hundred iron cannon, chiefly of large caliber, above thirty brass cannon, howitzers and mortars, captured during the Revolution. There are

also about forty thousand stand of arms, one hundred field carriages of wood, and a large number of cast iron, for fortifications."

Immediately north of the arsenal is the

PENITENTIARY OF THE DISTRICT.

It is a brick edifice of considerable elevation, containing the cells of the convicts, four tiers high, built of freestone, and secured by strong iron doors. The dwellings of the warden and keepers, which are attached to the main building, are commodious and convenient; that of the former fronts the Potomac, and is pleasantly situated. A good wharf runs into the river in front of the warden's house, and has been erected for the convenience of landing articles for the use of the establishment. The grounds are enclosed with a high brick wall.

Several of the inmates have acquired trades, and some have been hopefully converted under the instruction of the chaplains. The establishment is very healthy, only one person having died since its origin, in 1829. The cells and other apartments are well ventilated, and the most rigid cleanliness is maintained. The diet is coarse and cheap, but well cooked. The expense is about sixteen cents each, per day, for food, clothing and bedding. The convicts are required to labor in silence, from sun-rise to sun-set. At night they are locked up in separate cells. The beds and bedding are kept remarkably neat and clean, and lime is freely used for cleansing and purifying the rooms. The annual expense of supporting the institution is estimated at fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.

THE CITY HALL.

The south front of this fine building only is completed. It was planned by an architect named George Hadfield, and commenced in 1820, out of the proceeds of the sale of a lottery privilege granted to the Corporation by Congress; but from the failure of the lottery agent, it has been mainly built out of the funds of the Corporation. The outside is not yet finished, it being intended to be stuccoed, and to have porticoes in the centre and a colonnade at each end.

The City Hall is built on a reservation called Judiciary square, and which terminates Four-and-a-half street. Immediately north of the City Hall, stands the *old Jail*, and on the northeast angle of the square has recently been erected a spacious brick edifice of the Gothic order, three stories high, stained to resemble granite, and neatly designed, which will hereafter be used as the JAIL of the county. The defectiveness and bad construction of the old Jail induced Congress to appropriate a sufficient sum for the construction of the one just built, which, it is hoped, will be free from the serious objections made to the former.

The eastern half of the City Hall is occupied by the *Circuit and Criminal Courts* of the United States for the county, and their offices, for which Congress gave but \$10,000. The Court room occupies half the centre of the building; and the first floor of the eastern projection, on each side of the corridor, is occupied by the Clerk of the Court, the District Attorney, and the Marshal. The second story is appropriated to the use of the grand

and petit juries, and the basement story is occupied by attorneys and others, who rent the rooms of the Corporation.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Circuit Courts of the United States have original cognizance of all suits of a civil nature at common law, or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, the sum or value of \$500, and the United States are the plaintiffs or petitioner, or an alien is a party, or the suit is between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought and a citizen of another State. But no person can be arrested in one District for trial in another, in any civil action, before a Circuit or District Court. No civil suit can be brought before either of said courts against an inhabitant of the United States by an original process in any other District than that whereof he is an inhabitant, or in which he shall be found at the time of serving the writ; and no District or Circuit Court has cognizance of any suit to recover the contents of any promissory note, or other chose in action, in favor of an assignee, unless a suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover the said contents, if no assignment had been made, except in case of foreign bills of exchange. The Circuit Courts also have appellate jurisdiction from the District Courts, under the regulations and restrictions provided by law. From final decrees in a District Court, in causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, where the matter in dispute exceeds \$300, exclusive of costs, an appeal is allowed to the next Cir-

cuit Court to be held in such District. But no District Judge (sitting in a Circuit Court) can give a vote in any case of appeal or error from his own decision, but may assign the reason for such decision.

The Circuit Court of the District of Columbia holds its sessions in the City Hall, for Washington County, on the fourth Monday in March, and the fourth Monday in November. In Alexandria, for Alexandria County, on the first Monday in May, and the first Monday in October; and the District Court sits on the first Mondays in June and December.

CRIMINAL COURT.

This court, from the inconvenient intermingling of the criminal with the civil business of the Circuit Court, and the long sessions of that court, which it necessarily occasioned, was established about four years ago, for the exclusive trial of criminal cases occurring within the District of Columbia. The first Judge, T. F. Mason, died soon after his appointment, and JAMES DUNLAP, of Georgetown, was appointed his successor. The salary of the Judge is \$2,000 per annum. In case of sickness, or other legal cause occurring to prevent the attendance of the Judge, the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court, and in case of his sickness, the senior Associate Judge, shall preside in this court; and an appeal is allowed from the Criminal to the Circuit Court of the District. It holds its sessions six times a year: in Washington County, on the last Monday in December, second Mon-

day in March, first Monday in June, and fourth Monday in October; and in Alexandria County, on the first Mondays in April and November.

The basement story of the western projection of the City Hall is occupied by Attorneys' offices; the office of the Register of Wills, and the

ORPHANS' COURT

For the County of Washington. This court sits in the above county every Tuesday and Friday, in each week; an extra session is held whenever the public interest may require it.

The first story of the western projection of the Hall is occupied by the offices of the Mayor, Register and Clerks, Collector of Taxes, and Surveyor of the city; and the second story by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council.

THE CITY POST OFFICE.

This office occupies the lower room or basement story of Carusi's Saloon, situated on the corner of C and Eleventh street west. Its present location will, it is to be presumed, be but for a short time. A commodious and suitable building should be erected, on or near the Pennsylvania avenue, in the centre of business, for its accommodation. This office is open daily, from eight A. M. to nine P. M., except when assorting the mail, and on Sunday, when it is open, from eight to nine, A. M., from twelve to one, and from eight to nine, P. M.

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THE WASHINGTON CANAL, &c.

This canal, until 1831, belonged to a private company, and was imperfectly constructed. At that time the Corporation purchased all the rights of the company in the canal, and proceeded to complete it, in a manner highly creditable to the city. It extends from the termination of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at Seventeenth street west, to which it is connected by a lock at that street, to the Eastern branch. The canal and all the basins are walled with stone on both sides, throughout its whole length. From Seventeenth to Fourteenth street, is a spacious basin five hundred feet wide; from Fourteenth to Sixth street, where there is another ample basin, its width is one hundred and fifty feet; and from Eighth street to its termination in the Eastern branch, its width varies from forty-five to eighty feet, and its depth is four feet below low tide throughout. At its eastern terminus there is another spacious basin, and a wharf which extends to the channel. The cost of this canal has been \$230,000, and the annual expense in keeping up the bridges which cross it, and making the excavations and repairs necessary to render it navigable, is considerable.

A substantial wooden *Bridge*, nearly a mile in length, crosses the Potomac, at the western end of Maryland avenue, and leading to Alexandria and Virginia, which has been built at the expense of the Government; and three *wooden bridges* cross the Eastern branch, which were built by individuals and private companies, but which, it is ex-

pected, will soon be substituted by one substantial *free bridge*, to be erected by the Government, that the same facility of access to the city may be afforded to Maryland as has been to Virginia.

Near the Potomac bridge are several wharves, for the accommodation of steamboats and other vessels coming to the city; and several also on the Eastern branch, west of the Navy Yard, used for the landing of lumber, wood, coal, stone, and other articles brought to this market.

There are three *Turnpike Roads*, one leading from the city to Montgomery Court House, one to Alexandria, and one to Baltimore.

MARKET HOUSES.

The city has four market houses, one in the First ward, one on Capitol Hill, one at the Navy Yard, and one in the centre, between Seventh and Ninth streets, and near Pennsylvania avenue. This is the principal market of the city, and in the quality and abundance of the commodities brought there for sale, is not excelled by any market in the United States. Markets are held every other day, Sundays excepted, throughout the year—from the 1st of May till the 1st of October, from four till nine o'clock in the morning, and from the 1st of October till the 1st of May, from five to ten o'clock. A market is also held every Saturday evening, at each of the Market Houses in the city, and to each Market House there is a clerk of the market, appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, whose duty it is to see the laws enforced and

the market kept clean; for which he receives, in the Centre Market, one dollar, and in the other two markets, seventy-five cents per diem, for every day he attends. An assistant clerk is appointed for the Centre Market, who receives seventy-five cents per day.

TIBER.

This stream runs through the city in a southwest direction, and formerly emptied into the Potomac, but now it flows into the canal at Third street. It was once called Goose creek, and expanded towards its mouth to a considerable width. Its banks were originally covered with trees and underwood of different kinds, and formed a romantic stream, which was overspread in spring and autumn with wild ducks, and often penetrated as far as the present railroad depôt, by multitudes of shad, herring, pike, perch, &c.

This stream is said to have derived its classical name from an European who owned a farm near the Capitol, and whose name was Pope; but the name is found in deeds at least a century old. He called his farm Rome, the stream at the bottom of it the Tiber, and the hill Capitol hill, on which he predicted, many years before the event took place, that a magnificent edifice would be erected which would be called the Capitol.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company derives its power from a charter granted by the

Legislatures of the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and assented to by the Congress of the United States. Its object is to connect the waters of Chesapeake bay with those of the river Ohio. The capital of the company is unlimited, and is made up of individual, State, and other corporate subscriptions. Of this, the United States have taken \$1,000,000, the city of Washington \$1,000,000, the cities of Georgetown and Alexandria \$250,000 each, the State of Maryland \$5,000,000, the State of Virginia \$250,000. The funds of the company have been increased from time to time, by loans, of greater or less amount, as exigencies have required.

The canal is arranged into three grand divisions, denominated the Eastern, Middle, and Western sections. The first extends from Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, following the left bank of the Potomac river, with such occasional divergences therefrom as the face of the country and facilities of construction require. The survey of the middle and western sections has not been definitely made; consequently the precise location and distance are not correctly ascertained.

Operations were first commenced on the Eastern section on the 4th of July, 1828, when ground was broken by John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States, in presence of a large concourse of citizens, assembled to witness the ceremony. Since that period, the canal has been completed from Georgetown to dam No. 6, a point above the town of Hancock, a distance of one hundred and thirty-six miles from tide water. On this portion

there are fifty-three locks, one hundred feet in length between the gates, by fifteen in breadth, and averaging eight feet lift; one hundred and fifty culverts, of various dimensions, many of them sufficiently spacious to admit the passage of wagons; and several aqueducts, as follows:

No. 1, over Seneca Creek,	2	arches of 30 ft. span each.
2, do. Monocacy River,	7	do. of 54 do.
3, do. Catocten Creek,	3	do. 2 of 20 and 1 of 28 ft.
4, do. Antietam Creek,	3	do. 2 of 24 and 1 of 48 ft.
5, do. Conococheague Cr.	3	do. 60 ft. span each.
6, do. Licking Creek,	1	do. 90 do.
7, do. Gt. Tonalowa Cr.	1	do. 62 do.

This extent of the canal is fed from the Potomac by six dams across the river, of from five hundred to eight hundred feet in length, and from four to twenty feet elevation. The breadth of water surface is sixty feet for the first sixty miles above Georgetown; for the remaining distance fifty feet, and six feet depth throughout the entire line. The aqueducts, locks and culverts are constructed of stone, laid in hydraulic cement.

That portion of the canal now under contract extends from dam No. 6 to Cumberland, (the western terminus of the eastern section,) a distance of fifty miles. On this line there will be twenty-two locks, forty culverts, two dams, and four aqueducts, as follows:

No. 8, over Sideling Hill Creek,	1	arch of 70 feet span.
9, do. Fifteen-Mile Creek,	1	do. 50 do.
10, do. Town Creek,	1	do. 60 do.
11, do. Evitt's Creek,	1	do. 70 do.

About midway of this distance is a funnel, through the spur of a mountain, called the "Paw-paw Ridge." This tunnel is three thousand one

hundred and eighteen feet in length, from the northern to the southern portal, and twenty-four feet in diameter, with an elevation of seventeen feet in the clear above water surface, through solid blue argillaceous slate rock as far as the excavation has been made. The perpendicular shafts are in operation, one, one hundred and eighty-eight feet, the other one hundred and twenty-two feet in depth; from the bottom of these shafts the drilling and blasting proceeds horizontally north and south, the core being elevated to the surface by machinery. The highest point of the mountain above the tunnel bottom is three hundred and seventy-eight feet. From the southern portal the longitudinal perforation exceeds eight hundred feet. The passage through this mountain saves the distance of five miles of heavy rock excavation, the cost of which was estimated to equal that of the tunnel. It is now considered more than half accomplished.

At Cumberland a spacious basin is in the course of construction, to be filled from the river by dam No. 8, located at the lower end of the town. The basin is intended for the convenience of the coal trade; the coal region commencing a few miles from the river, and extending inland to an undetermined distance.

The Middle section will leave the river at this point, by the valley of Wills Creek, whence it crosses the Savage mountain, by a tunnel four miles in length, and strikes the head waters of the Youghiogeny river, at which point the Middle section will probably terminate. The Western section passes from thence down the valley of the Youghiogeny to its confluence with the Monon-

gahela river, and from thence by the valley of the Monongahela to Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, the head of steamboat navigation on the river Ohio.

The aggregate expenditure on account of the canal, from its commencement to May 31, 1839, the close of the fiscal year, has been \$8,591,760 37. It is estimated that the additional sum of \$3,000,000 will complete it to Cumberland; and that, on the opening of the navigation, there will be a direct and continuous canal from the Capital of the United States to the vast and inexhaustible coal region of Alleghany county, in Maryland.

The company holds its office in Frederick, Maryland, and the Board of Directors, who are elected annually, meet once a week.

FACTORIES.

Among the factories which have been established in this city are two, a Glass House and Brewery, which have been in existence for some years, and are in a flourishing condition. The window glass made at the former is superior to most glass made in this country, and is held by glaziers and others in high estimation. This factory has been erected near the Potomac for the convenience of water, and stands near a wharf where, fifty years ago, ships of considerable burden were accustomed to anchor. The depth of water in the river at that place was not more than two feet before the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was excavated. The channel has been filled up by the deposite of sediment brought down the river, and a new one is

now forming on the Virginia side. This part of the city was originally called *Hamburgh*; and afterwards *Funkstown*, from an old Dutchman, who was ambitious of having his name (Funk) transmitted to posterity. He subsequently removed to a spot near Hagerstown, in Maryland, and was so far successful as to give his name to the small village called *Funkstown*. Near a rock which rises from the Potomac, west of the Glass House, General Braddock is said to have landed with his army on his way to the west, and the rock was called by the old inhabitants Braddock's rock, and the place near it Braddock's landing. The elevated ground in the neighborhood is a public reservation, and originally intended as a site for a National University, which General Washington was anxious to see established, and which succeeding Presidents earnestly and repeatedly recommended, but constitutional difficulties always presented a barrier to the execution of this laudable design.

The Brewery is located near Rock creek, and the malt liquors brewed at that establishment have a high reputation. Large quantities are annually brewed and exported to different parts of the country. It was originally established and is still owned and carried on by Mr. William Hayman, an enterprising and industrious citizen.

It may be well to mention here that but few cities in the United States afford greater facilities for manufactories than Washington and its sister Georgetown. The water power is immense, the fuel cheap, and the material will be easily procured when the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal shall have

been carried to Cumberland. Immense quantities of the finest coal will be brought to the city by this canal, and the inhabitants will not only be furnished with a cheap fuel, but the whole country can be supplied from the inexhaustible coal beds near Cumberland. There is no doubt but that this will in time become a wealthy and prosperous manufacturing city, as well as one where the arts, sciences and literature will flourish. The latter must necessarily thrive where no sudden influx of wealth or commercial speculations occur, to divert the mind from the pursuit of knowledge and the indulgence of refined taste. What the illustrious Washington, whose views were always noble and expanded, failed to accomplish, the liberality of a foreigner will be able to effect. The legacy of Mr. Smithson, if properly and judiciously expended, will yet realize the wish of the father of his country, in regard to the establishment of a National University, by making the institution he desired to be formed one where every branch of useful knowledge shall be taught by gratuitous lectures, and where wisdom and science can be inculcated without expense to the recipient. This institution, when established, will render the city a place of resort to men of taste and leisure, who, with their families, will come to derive the benefit as well as the gratification which will result from attending the various lectures of the most learned and distinguished professors.

The city abounds in the finest clay for the manufacture of bricks, and the gray and blue granite, breccia marble, and beautiful sandstone are found in great abundance along the line of the Chesapeake

and Ohio Canal, which can easily be brought down to it when wanted. It is admitted that the clay in portions of the city is superior to that of almost any other part of the country, and that no bricks can surpass those made here in point of durability and hardness, and those can be manufactured to any extent, and for a moderate price.

At present the size of the unimproved squares and lots, and the general sparseness of the population affords fine opportunities and inducements for the cultivation of gardens. The soil is naturally strong, and can easily be enriched. The finest vegetables, fruits and flowers have of late years been produced, especially since the establishment of the Horticultural society, whose exhibitions have indicated the greatest improvement in those vegetable productions. A taste for horticulture has been engendered by the exertions of this society and those of the inhabitants. Ornamental trees and shrubs are here of rapid growth, and almost every dwelling is decorated with these useful as well as beautiful ornaments. Mr. Knapp in speaking of this city in his sketches, has very justly remarked, that "the soil and climate are well suited for all the fruits of the temperate zone. Peaches, plums, apples, and almost every other fruit are or may be raised of the first order. Washington is the happiest region of flowers. A garden here might be made to yield something for the basket of Flora for nearly three-quarters of the year; with a small expense a fountain might be made in every garden, to refresh the vegetation in the warmest seasons of the year. After the most prominent sites for business are filled up in the

city, a better taste will prevail in erecting domicils, and those dwellings a little removed from the bustle, will not be complete or satisfactory without a garden of flowers." This is now done to a certain extent, and almost every dwelling has a garden attached to it, for ornament or usefulness.

CHURCHES.

The city contains twenty-three places of public worship: Three Episcopalian, viz: Christ church, near the Navy Yard; Trinity church, near the City Hall; and St. John's church, north of the President's square.

Four Presbyterian churches, viz: 1st. on Four-and-a-half street; 2d. on F street; 3d. near Fifteenth street west; and 4th. on Ninth street.

Three Catholic chapels, viz: St. Peter's, on Second street, Capitol Hill; St. Patrick's, on F street; and St. Matthew's, on H street west.

Three Methodist Episcopal churches; one Methodist Protestant, on Ninth, between E and F streets; three Baptist churches; one Unitarian church; One Friends Meeting, and four African churches.

The founders of the First Presbyterian church in this city, for the want of a suitable place of worship, were under the necessity of using a large carpenter's shop, two stories in height, and erected for the accommodation of the joiners employed on the President's House, in 1793. When this temporary building was demolished, a frame edifice was constructed, on a lot of ground near St.

Patrick's church, granted to the congregation by David Burns, one of the original proprietors. The lot having been subsequently reclaimed, the congregation, which had greatly increased in numbers, erected a plain brick church, at the foot of the Capitol Hill, on South Capitol street, in which they worshipped for many years. This being found somewhat inconvenient for the larger portion of the congregation, it was disposed of to a congregation of persons of color, who still hold it, and the one now on Four-and-a-half street was built in 1826, and has been occupied ever since by the members of the First Presbyterian church.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Not much attention has been paid to literature and science in Washington. Those in office are too much devoted to their official duties, and those out of office to other pursuits calculated to yield them support or increase their wealth, to appropriate much of their time to literary or scientific occupations.

Politics, too, engross a large share of public attention here, and though the population is intelligent, there is not the same partiality or fondness evinced for literature and science as in most of the northern cities. Newspapers and periodicals constitute the principal reading of the community, and few books are sold here to citizens, except such as they cannot dispense with. A new order of things will, however, arise in the Metropolis, when the population becomes more dense, and

wealth, and consequent leisure shall be more extended. The Smithsonian Institute, if judiciously established, will also be the means of begetting a more enlarged love of literature and science, by the gratuitous diffusion of every branch of knowledge, which will fall within the legitimate sphere of its organization; and the National Institution, with its splendid collections in natural history, and the efforts of its members in all branches of science and literature, will give an impulse to the public mind, and a stimulus to individual taste in this city, that will elevate it to a rank in letters and science equal to that of any other city in the Union.

THE LEGAL AND MEDICAL PROFESSIONS.

The members of the bar in Washington are not very numerous; but some of them are talented and well versed in the legal science. The business transacted in the Circuit Court does not often involve questions of great complexity; but these do sometimes occur, and the whole learning and research of the bar are put in requisition. The practice does not appear to be very lucrative, and the business, as usual, is mostly done by a few of the older members of the bar. It has sometimes been distinguished for its eloquence, and in point of respectability, does not rank below that of most other cities. It does not, however, present a proper field for a young lawyer. The business generally is not of such a character as to call forth great intellectual exertion or profound research,

nor does it often afford opportunities for the display of great eloquence. At the bar of the Criminal Court, to be sure, cases sometimes occur, in which great ingenuity may be displayed, and a knowledge of criminal law, and all the powers of forensic eloquence developed. But these cases are rare. No man can be eloquent as an advocate among assaults and batteries and petty larcenies. It is only when crimes of the deepest dye, or offences which shock or disturb the moral sense of the community are perpetrated, and where innocence has been made the victim of deliberate villany, or the conjugal tie severed by treachery, that a high order of eloquence can be displayed; and those crimes and offences but seldom occur here. The mere plodding man of business, dull, but regular, industrious and honest, finds his profession more lucrative than one much more highly gifted, but less desirous to accumulate, and who seeks the "bauble reputation," more than to "put money in his purse." The stimulus, too, which the prospect of attaining distinction and rank in public life, presented to the aspirant in the States, does not exist here. He feels the melancholy conviction, that whatever may be the power of his eloquence, or the variety and extent of his attainments, he can never hope to rise above the condition of a lawyer, as long as he remains within the pale of disfranchisement, within which, either voluntarily or from necessity, he has cast himself.

THE MEDICAL FACULTY have become numerous in this city, as they are in all parts of our country. There are but few who find the profession lucrative. The city is too healthy to furnish

an abundant medical harvest. The average number of deaths annually is about two hundred and fifty, (most of these among infants,) out of a population of near twenty-four thousand, which is about one out of one hundred and fifty, and which serves to indicate the extraordinary healthiness of the Metropolis.

A medical school, connected with the Columbian College, has been established for several years, and from the increasing number of students, from various and distant parts of the Union, and the learning and ability of those who fill the different chairs, it promises, at no distant day, to equal any of the medical schools in the United States. The locality, too, for such an institution is highly favorable, affording as it does to the young students constant opportunities of observing the operations of the Government, and of seeing and knowing all the leading and distinguished public men of the country.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY.

This library belongs to a private company, which was incorporated by Congress, in 1814. It has been gradually increasing till it has reached about six thousand volumes, in every department of literature. It is managed by a Board of Directors, elected annually, who choose their President, Treasurer, and Librarian. Each shareholder is entitled to take books from the library, under certain restrictions, and to assign over the right of reading to another, but he is held responsible for the fines and forfeitures, which the assignee may

incur. The library is kept open from three to six o'clock, P. M., every day, and to sunset when the sun sets later. Persons not shareholders can have the privilege of using this library, upon subscribing five dollars per annum, three dollars for six months, two dollars for three months, and one dollar for one month, to be paid in advance, on a deposit of double the price of the book, or set of books borrowed. This library is kept in a building owned by the company, on Eleventh street west, opposite to the City Post Office.

In addition to the above, another library has been formed by a number of enterprising young men, called the "APPRENTICES' LIBRARY," which consists of about two thousand volumes. It has been made up by contributions from them, and donations of books made by citizens, who felt an interest in the success of the enterprise. The City Councils have, with commendable liberality, appropriated rooms in the basement story of the City Hall for the accommodation of this library, which has been attended with great benefit to the young apprentices and others of the city.

Besides the above there are, also, two **CIRCULATING LIBRARIES**, kept by Mr. F. Taylor, and Mr. William Morrison, on Pennsylvania avenue, which are much used by citizens and strangers, though the works they contain are almost exclusively those of imagination, which daily issue from the press of England and this country.

Among the objects of attraction in the fine arts to be found in Washington, is the gallery of paintings owned by Mr. C. King, an eminent portrait painter.

KING'S GALLERY.

This neat and beautiful gallery is situated on Twelfth street west, near F street. The edifice is of wood, twenty-seven feet front by thirty-eight feet deep, with a room in the rear, and a neat portico in front. The lower room contains about one hundred fine paintings, consisting of portraits, landscapes, fancy pieces, &c. Among these the most beautiful, are the following: Nos. 2 and 3, Landscapes; Nos. 22 and 27, beautiful portraits of the Misses S —; No. 18, the Environs of Milan; No. 19, an admirable and spirited head of a Drunkard; No. 30, "I am not mad," very fine; No. 56, the Itinerant Artist; No. 58, Rip Van Winkle's reception by his wife after his morning lounge, &c.

In the gallery or upper room there are about one hundred and sixty paintings, consisting, as in the lower room, of the portraits of distinguished men and others, most admirably executed, and unsurpassed as likenesses. Those of Mr. Southard, Woodbury, Crawford, Rush, R. Lawrence, Mrs. S. H. Smith, &c., are inimitable. The landscapes, fruit pieces, views, &c., are executed with great skill and fidelity. Most of the pieces in both of these rooms, as well as in the passage leading up to the gallery, are from the pencil of our estimable fellow-citizen Mr. Charles King, who seems devoted to his fascinating and beautiful art. The rooms are handsomely furnished, affording to the amateur and admirer of the arts one of the most agreeable lounges in Washington. It is the only collection of paintings in this city, and though not

very extensive, is equal, if not superior to any in this country in beauty of coloring and skilfulness of execution.

There are also several talented lithographers, copper and steel engravers, and a few portrait and miniature painters. The city contains one *Theatre*, the *National*, situated on E street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; two Masonic Halls; several large taverns, and a number of steamboats. It is well watered with springs, pumps and hydrants, and the water itself is unequalled.

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS AND LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC WORKS PUBLISHED IN WASHINGTON.

The first account of the District of Columbia was written by Colonel Lear, an aid to General Washington, which is now out of print. The next was by Dr. Warden, a copy of which is to be found in the Library of Congress, and subsequently, various descriptions of the National Metropolis were given by the author of the present work, P. Force, Wm. Elliot, J. Sessford, Knapp, and others. The first newspaper established in Washington was the *National Intelligencer*, in 1800, by Samuel H. Smith, when this city became the seat of the Federal Government. At the same time a weekly paper was published by the same person, called the *United States Gazette*. The *Intelligencer* became a daily paper some years ago, is now the property of, and edited by Messrs. Gales & Seaton, and has an extensive circulation. The next paper established was the *Weekly*

Messenger, in 1807, by John B. Colvin, who, in 1808, changed its name to the *Washington Monitor*. This was succeeded by the *Washington Expositor*, conducted by Dinmore & Cooper. In 1812, the *Washington City Gazette*, published by William Elliot, and edited by George Watterston, was established, and at about the same time the *Senator*, by Wm. Cummings. In 1822, the *Washington Republican* was got up, and in 1823, the *National Journal*, published by Peter Force, which first appeared twice a week, and afterwards daily. In 1824, the *Telegraph* was first established, and afterwards purchased by Duff Green, and called the *United States Telegraph*; this paper had, for many years, great influence and an extensive circulation. The *Columbian Star*, a religious paper, afterwards transferred to Philadelphia. The *Theological Repository* and the *Columbian Register*, also religious, existed for a short time. The *Weekly Messenger*, edited by Mrs. Colvin, the talented and intelligent widow of J. B. Colvin, was commenced in 1817. The *National Register*, a political paper, published by J. K. Meade, and edited by George Watterston, was established in 1816. The *Washington City Chronicle*, a literary paper, published weekly, by Rothwell & Ustick, and edited by George Watterston, was established in 1828. The *Washington Mirror*, by William Thompson, was commenced in 1834, and afterwards changed to the *Metropolitan*, and edited by R. Dawes.

None of these papers, with the exception of the *Intelligencer*, are now in existence. The *African Repository*, edited by Ralph R. Gurley, late Se-

cretary of the Colonization Society, was established some years ago, and still continues to be published. In 1831, the *Globe*, published by Messrs. Blair & Rives, was got up, and was the organ of the Government till the beginning of the present Administration. The *Madisonian* has been in existence for a few years, and is now the organ of the Administration; and the *Independent* has recently been established. The only literary periodical published in Washington was the *Democratic Review*, published monthly, and edited by Mr. S. D. Langtree, which has since been transferred to New-York.

Works of literature and science have, from time to time, issued from the press of this city. The first work published here was on Statistics, by Samuel Blodget, one of the earliest settlers in Washington. He was followed by Augustus B. Woodward, who wrote a Treatise on the Substance of the Sun, which, with that of Mr. Blodget, is to be found in the Library of Congress. He was a man of great attainments and considerable eccentricity. Dr. Thomas Ewell published a work on Chemistry, and his brother, James Ewell, an improved edition of a valuable work, prepared by him, called the Medical Companion. Mr. Thomas Law published a Treatise on Currency, and one on Instinctive Impulses. This gentleman was one of the most active and zealous friends of this city, the prosperity of which he labored, in every way, to promote. G. Watterston has written and published at different times, the following works: Letters from Washington; Course of Study preparatory to the Bar and the Senate; History of

Rome, in Questions and Answers, for the use of Schools; L—— Family; Wanderer in Washington; Gallery of American Portraits; Tabular Statistics, &c. Mrs. Smith, two novels: the Winter in Washington, and What is Gentility? Mr. Peter Force, the National Calender; Henry Lee's Memoirs; Adlum on the Vine; History of the Mediterranean Trade; Historical Tracts, 2 vols. 8vo.; Transactions of the American Historical Society, 1 vol. 8vo.; and he and M. St. Clair Clarke have now in the course of publication the Documentary History of the United States, a valuable work in twenty folio volumes. Messrs. Gales & Seaton have published the Congressional Debates, American State Papers, in 18 volumes folio, &c. Duff Green, a collection of Land Laws, in 3 folio volumes, and two or three other works. Messrs. Clarke and Hall, a History of the United States Bank, a volume of Land Laws, &c. Jonathan Elliot, Debates on the Constitution, 4 vols. 8vo.; and Diplomacy of the United States, 4 vols. 8vo., a highly esteemed and valuable compilation.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The city contains two PUBLIC FREE SCHOOLS; one in the Second, and one in the Fourth Ward. These schools were for many years supported out of the Ward funds, but are now maintained out of a fund created by the sale of a lottery privilege, granted to the Corporation by Congress, some years ago. The average number of children, male and female, annually educated at these

schools, is about two hundred and fifty, who are gratuitously taught reading, writing and arithmetic. They are under the management of a Board of Trustees for each School District, who are chosen every year. The annual expense of supporting these Free Schools is about \$1,700; and the six per cent. stocks held for the School Fund amounted in July, 1841, to \$48,400 yielding yearly an interest of \$2,904, and leaving a consequent annual surplus, which is regularly invested to create a fund for the endowment and support of a third school at some future period.

A portion of this surplus has lately been appropriated by the City Councils to the support of two female charity schools, which have been established and are managed by some benevolent ladies of the city.

In addition to these Free Schools, the city abounds in well supported seminaries of learning, established in various localities, in which the youth of both sexes are well instructed in the usual branches of education, both useful and ornamental.

COLLEGES.

In the neighborhood of Washington are two colleges, the Columbian and the Georgetown.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.—This college is situated on a beautiful elevation, not far from the northern boundary line of the city. It was founded by the Baptists, some years ago, and has been aided by donations of city lots made to it by Congress. Its locality, like that near Georgetown, is beautiful, and the prospect from the roof of the college most

extensive and magnificent. The college year is divided into two sessions, a winter session commencing on the first Wednesday of November, and terminating on the first Wednesday of May; the summer, on the first Wednesday in July, and ending on the first Wednesday of October; when the annual commencement for conferring degrees, &c., is held. After the summer session there is a vacation of one month; after the winter session one of two months, May and June. This arrangement gives students the advantage of spending the sickly season on College Hill, *a spot not surpassed in healthfulness by any in the Union*. The students are permitted occasionally to hear the arguments in the United States Supreme Court, and the debates in Congress.

Owing to pecuniary embarrassments, this institution, for some years past, has been arrested in the progress which it was rapidly making towards a rank among the first of our Universities; but its prospects are now again brightening, and it will probably soon acquire that reputation that might have been expected from the advantages of its locality, and the learning and ability of its professors.

THE GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, like the preceding, is beyond the limits of the city of Washington, and is very beautifully situated on one of the heights of Georgetown, and commands a splendid prospect of the city, the Potomac, and surrounding country. It was established many years ago, by the Catholics, and in 1815 was made a University by Congress, with the power to grant degrees. The buildings are large and commodious, and the

grounds around them laid out with great taste. The professors are numerous, learned, and pious, making no distinction between the Catholic and Protestant students. The system of education is liberal, and not the least bigoted, and youths of all denominations are freely admitted within the walls of this *alma mater*. The library is sufficiently large, and contains many old, rare, and valuable works, and the philosophical apparatus very complete. The alumni are well instructed, and the college has sent out several learned, able, and distinguished scholars. The discipline is rigid, but salutary. As in the Columbian College, the students are permitted under the guidance of an usher to visit occasionally during their sessions the Supreme Court and the two Houses of Congress, for the benefit of the living examples of excellence in forensic and parliamentary eloquence which they furnish. This institution is in a very flourishing and prosperous condition, and rapidly advancing in reputation and usefulness.

Not far from this college is the CONVENT OF VISITATION, established about forty years ago, by Archbishop Neale, upon an improved plan. The Superior is elected triennially by the sisterhood, and is ineligible for more than two terms in succession. The number of nuns or sisters varies from fifty to eighty, all devoted to their religious duties and the education of females. The younger sisters are designated to teach a free school; but the boarding school for young ladies is the most valuable and flourishing. The sisters are highly educated in science and literature, and the doctrines of Christianity. The great number

of teachers in this establishment enables it to assign one teacher at least to each department of knowledge, and she never quits it. All the useful and ornamental branches of education are taught here, and though last, not least, a knowledge of housewifery, in which the pupils graduate, and enter into life with a thorough acquaintance "with the science of the kitchen, and the mysteries of the culinary art, without which no woman can be said to be all accomplished." The discipline is strict without being severe. A tender and sisterly vigilance and maternal watchfulness only are practised, and the pupils of all denominations, who are admitted indiscriminately into this institution, love, obey, and reverence their instructresses.

ALMS HOUSE.

The Corporation maintains an **ALMS HOUSE** or **ASYLUM**, for the accommodation and support of poor, infirm, and diseased persons, and lunatics, at an annual expense of near \$5,000. The Asylum stands some distance northwest of the City Hall, near Seventh street; is a large but badly constructed edifice of brick, and has attached to it a Work House or Penitentiary, where offenders against the penal laws of the Corporation are confined; but from the defective system existing, are not punished by being made to labor much. The Asylum is under the direction of six guardians, appointed annually by the Mayor, &c., and who must meet once a week, at least, to superintend the affairs of the Asylum, to attend to the

wants of the poor, and to provide for the interment of such as have not the means of burial. They receive \$50 per annum each, and employ a Clerk at \$100, and a Physician, who receives \$200 annually. The want of a Hospital for lunatics renders it necessary, though very inconvenient, to provide for their accommodation, in the same building with the poor and infirm. These unfortunate persons are allowed two dollars a week each for their support, and the amount annually appropriated varies from five to seven hundred dollars.

In consequence of the want of a Lunatic Asylum, which the Corporation never had the means of erecting, such unfortunate persons as were deprived of reason, and had no friends to provide for them, were confined in the jail of the city for their own security, and that of the community. Congress sympathizing in their miserable condition, and desirous to meliorate it, passed an act, in 1841, directing the Marshal of the District to cause all lunatics who are paupers, now confined in the jails of Washington and Alexandria, and who may hereafter be committed as lunatics, to be conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum, of Baltimore, at the expense of the Government, provided the whole expense does not exceed three thousand dollars per annum. This act is to continue in force until the 4th of March, 1843.

There are two Female Orphan Asylums; the ST. VINCENT'S, under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, and the WASHINGTON, under the management of an association of benevolent ladies of this city; both of which are valuable institutions, and have done, and are calculated to do much good.

SOCIETIES.

The city contains numerous societies, fire companies, and banking institutions. Of the former, are the following:

THE COLUMBIAN INSTITUTE, established in 1816, for the promotion of the arts and sciences, has been recently merged in the National Institution.

THE COLUMBIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, established in 1833. The efforts of this society have been attended with great benefit to the District in the manifest improvement of its fruits, flowers, and vegetables. Its exhibitions are annual, and usually very splendid.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, established in 1835. Three volumes of transactions of this society have been published by Mr. Peter Force, consisting of rare and valuable pamphlets and papers, relating to the early history and affairs of this country, and collected and embodied by him. Two very able and interesting annual discourses have been delivered by Governor Cass and Secretary Woodbury, which form, with several tracts and pamphlets, the first volume of the transactions of the society. This society now forms a department of the National Institution.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY has been in existence for five years. Its object is to erect a monument to the memory of the Father of his country in this city, which he selected as the Metropolis of the Nation. The officers consist of the President of the United States, as the *ex-officio* President of the Society;

three Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and Secretary, and a Board of Managers, of thirteen members. Its first President was Judge Marshall, and its second James Madison. All adult white male contributors are members, and the Vice-President of the United States, Heads of Departments of the General Government, the Governors of the respective States and Territories, Judges of the Supreme Court, and members of the Senate and House of Representatives, are honorary members. The sum to be contributed by each individual was originally limited to one dollar, but that limit has since been removed, and any amount can now be contributed. The names of the contributors are entered in a book for the purpose of being preserved in an apartment, to be prepared for that purpose in the monument. The collections made so far have been invested in safe stocks, yielding six per cent. interest, and the interest is again invested every six months.

The following are the names of the officers of the society and members of the board of managers:

President of the United States, *President.*

William Cranch, *1st Vice-President.*

Mayor of Washington, *2d Vice-President.*

William W. Seaton, *3d Vice-President.*

Samuel H. Smith, *Treasurer.*

George Watterston, *Secretary.*

Managers.

General N. Towson.

Colonel J. J. Abert.

Colonel A. Henderson.

Colonel James Kearney.

William Brent, Esq.

W. L. Brent, Esq.

Thomas Munroe, Esq.

Thomas Carbery, Esq.

P. R. Fendall, Esq.

Peter Force, Esq.

John McClelland, Esq.

Wm. A. Bradley, Esq.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

This society was established in the year 1840, for the promotion of science. It holds its meetings monthly, in a room in the Patent Office, and its officers consist of a President, Vice-President, a Treasurer, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and twelve Directors. The Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy, and the Attorney General, and Postmaster General, of the United States, are *ex-officio* Directors. The officers are elected by ballot, annually, on the first Monday in each year, and the resident and corresponding members are required to exert themselves to procure specimens of natural history, &c., to be placed in a cabinet under the superintendence of a curator or curators. The resident members are divided into departments, and the members composing each department are specially charged with the subjects embraced therein, and required to communicate to the institution the result of their inquiries.

The Columbian Institute and American Historical Society have been incorporated into this institution, and form departments of it; and the society, from the energy and activity of its members, promises to become a very useful institution, and to accomplish the object for which it was established.

The Hall of the National Institution is open daily (Sundays excepted) from eight A. M., to five P. M., without charge for admission. Ample precautions have been taken to heat it comfortably in winter, and the arrangement of the collections is such as to give the greatest facility for their exami-

nation consistent with their careful preservation.

When all the materials at present in possession of the institution shall have been arranged, they will doubtless present the best collection in the United States for prosecuting the study of natural history; whilst the accessions which they are constantly receiving must soon place it on a level with similar institutions in older countries. These accessions, mostly in the form of voluntary contributions, show the interest already created in its favor, and is a gratifying evidence of the great anxiety every where, among those friendly to the promotion of knowledge, for its prosperity.

The first place in the class of contributions must be given to the United States' Exploring Expedition. The Government has very properly placed the whole of its rare and valuable collections in charge of the institution; and it must be a source of pleasure to the friends of science to know, that they will now be properly prepared and preserved. The organization of this institution at this juncture, is, on that account at least, peculiarly propitious. Without it, these collections would probably have been scattered among the different museums and private collections of the country, or been suffered to go to decay in the store-houses of Government.

It is not an easy matter to give a satisfactory description of the collections of the National Institution, as a very large portion of them yet remain in the original packages or boxes. All the assistance which the funds at the disposal of the institution would permit, has been constantly engaged in their preparation and arrangement, but much

more time and means will be necessary for its accomplishment.

The walls of the Hall are covered by many valuable paintings, the most interesting of which is a series of Indian portraits, about one hundred and thirty in number, taken, under the direction of the War Department, by several of the most eminent artists. This collection has been many years known to the public, and, until placed in charge of the National Institution, was preserved in the office of the Secretary of War. The likeness of almost every Indian who has acquired any considerable celebrity within the last twenty or thirty years is to be found here. Some fine specimens of statuary, formerly belonging to the Columbian Institute, also grace the Hall. A respectable library has been already formed, and, by its rapid increase, promises to keep pace with the other portions of the institution.

The botanical collection, partially arranged, consists of between twenty and thirty thousand species, and perhaps three times as many specimens. The arrangements for the preservation and examination of this valuable herbarium are such as to combine in the most satisfactory manner facility with safety. The friends of botanical science will learn with pleasure that this vast collection, received from the Exploring Expedition, is generally in excellent order, and abounds in rare and new materials.

In the lower classes of zoology there is every indication that the collections, when thoroughly examined, will prove as rare and valuable as the herbarium. The beautiful display already made by the corals (*Polypi vaginati*) will attract the

attention of every visiter. A little further on in the Hall the attention will be called to an extensive collection of star-fish, sea urchins, &c., (*Echino-dermata*;) and still farther on, to one of the most extensive and unique collections of crabs, lobsters, &c., (*Crustacea*,) that can be found in any institution.

Several hundred birds and many quadrupeds, mostly from foreign countries, have already been mounted and arranged in appropriate cases, and a larger number has yet to undergo similar preparation.

A few thousand rare and beautiful insects have been already prepared and are now exhibited. An arrangement has been made for a private collection, formed under the most favorable circumstances, in Europe, which, when added to those already possessed, will make this rank among one of the largest and most valuable in the world.

There is also an immense collection of shells, chiefly from the Exploring Expedition, and when arranged will certainly present an attractive and interesting collection. Coming, as they chiefly do, from the heretofore but little explored seas of the Southern hemisphere, the lovers of conchology doubtless will find in it many rare and curious materials.

The geological and mineralogical collections have been enriched from many sources. The collection of the late James Smithson, Esq., of England, is most beautiful and valuable. This cabinet contains between five and ten thousand specimens, which from their rarity, variety, beauty, and arrangement, are doubtless the fruits of many years

toil and devotion to science, and the result of much pecuniary cost. Besides many valuable private donations which we understand have been made by the members of the institution, it has the valuable collections of the late Columbian Institute, those made by the Government in Illinois, Wisconsin, &c., under Dr. D. D. Owen, and those sent in by the Exploring Expedition. The two latter are yet untouched in their original packages.

Man, and the rude materials with which he supports or protects himself in his uncivilized condition, are well represented. Mats, robes, earthenware, stone axes, adzes, clubs, spears, bows and arrows, canoes, &c., excite the attention of the visitor by their curious structure, and serve to throw much light upon the condition of the various savage nations to which they belonged; whilst the exhumed remains of man himself, (as in the skulls from various countries, and the entire persons from the cemeteries of Peru,) very properly complete this large and interesting collection.

The materials at present in possession of the National Institution are doubtless sufficient to enable it to become one of the most valuable societies in this country. It will have a large amount of surplus material besides that which it may need for its own collections, and as most of this is from a country that has as yet been but partially explored, it will be enabled to increase its collections by means of exchanges, to an almost indefinite extent. If that well conceived and liberally organized expedition to the South seas shall be as successful in its future operations as it has already been, these means must be still greatly increased.

Besides the advantages to result to science and literature generally, by the success of the National Institution for the Promotion of Science, it will afford the means of facilitating the advancement of other institutions of the same character in the country. Its intercourse with other nations will always keep it supplied with an abundance of the materials which others less favorably situated could but rarely and with difficulty obtain, whilst its interest in the promotion of knowledge in our States must sustain the most liberal feelings in its interchanges with our home institutions.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This society was established about twenty years ago, and has been employed ever since in forming a colony of negroes from the United States on the coast of Africa, called Liberia. Its exertions during this long period have been unremitted, and attended with great success.

The amended constitution of the society was adopted at a meeting of this body, held on the 11th of December, 1838. By this constitution, every citizen of the United States, who subscribes a dollar, becomes a member of the society. The Board of Directors is composed of delegates from the several State Societies, those of the District of Columbia, and the Territories of the United States; each society contributing not less than \$1,000 annually to the common treasury, shall be entitled to two delegates; and each society having a Colony under its care, shall be entitled to three delegates;

and any two or more societies uniting in the support of a Colony, consisting of at least three hundred souls, to three delegates each. The individual contributing \$1,000 to the society, shall be a director for life. The society and board of directors meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January. The board is vested with the power to organize and administer a General Government for the several Colonies in Liberia; provide a uniform code of laws for the Colonies, and manage the general affairs of colonization throughout the United States. They also appoint, annually, the executive committee of five, with such officers as they may deem necessary, who are *ex-officio* members of the executive committee and board of directors. The board shall designate the salaries of the officers, &c.; it shall have the exclusive right to acquire territory in Africa; to negotiate treaties with the native African tribes, and to appropriate the territory, and define the limits of the Colonies. The board and executive committee are empowered to fill up all vacancies, and make by-laws for their government, &c.

The officers consist of one President, (Henry Clay,) and forty-eight Vice-Presidents, seven of whom are from the District of Columbia.

COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

This Society of Printers was formed in the year 1815, and is one of the oldest modern associations in the city. Its objects are benevolent, and the

advancement of the moral welfare and pecuniary interests of the profession. It has gradually increased in strength from the period of its formation to the present time, and has now on its rolls about four hundred members, scattered over the Union; many of them the conductors of some of the ablest and best newspapers of the country. During the sessions of Congress about one hundred members of the society are usually congregated here; and by an extensive correspondence, it is at all times in possession of information of the condition of the printing business throughout the United States. It meets monthly for the transaction of business; and the indispensable qualifications for membership are a full knowledge of the printing business, to be acquired by an apprenticeship of at least five years, and a good moral character. Members in distress, or their widows and orphans, are entitled to receive four dollars weekly, from the treasury, which is made up of an initiation fee, of one dollar, and a monthly contribution from each member of twenty-five cents, which contribution ceases after ten years' membership.

THE ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows has its "Grand Lodge" in a spacious room in the City Hall, originally appropriated for the sessions of the Common Council of the city.

The order of Odd Fellows was introduced into the United States, at Baltimore, on the 19th of April, 1819; when but five persons could be found

duly instructed in the principles of the institution. Five members being just enough for the incipient structure of a lodge, arrangements were made to procure a charter from the Manchester Unity, in Great Britain, and for this purpose one of their number (Mr. THOMAS WILDEY) was selected to proceed to England, who accomplished the object of his mission by obtaining from the proper authority there a charter for "The Grand Lodge of Maryland and the United States." On his return to Baltimore the brethren reassembled, and organized WASHINGTON LODGE, named in honor of the Father of American liberty; and shortly after this period lodges were established in Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston—Maryland being regarded as the head, by virtue of the special charter above referred to; a right, however, which she subsequently relinquished to a body formed of representatives from different States, under the title of The Grand Lodge of the United States.

Of the lodges so promptly formed in the four principal cities of the Union, that in Pennsylvania met with the most encouragement, though for some time none of them made any extraordinary progress. The strange name and character of the institution were often subjects of ridicule among those who knew nothing of its nature, and some who were initiated, so far from exhibiting any degree of zeal in its behalf, seemed to treat it with cold indifference; besides, suitable places of meeting were wanted, and some internal discord was to be overcome, in the early stages of organization. Under these adverse circumstances, it is no wonder that at first it increased but gradually in strength.

In the fall of 1825, there were only three lodges in Baltimore, three in Pennsylvania, one in New-York, and two in Massachusetts. In the latter place, it was subsequently deemed advisable by the resident brotherhood to suspend altogether their operations, (which have been but very recently resumed,) rather than incur the risk of sharing the obloquy consequent upon the memorable Morgan excitement against the institution of Masonry; and the same cause had its effect in depressing the spirit of the brethren in New-York. In the mean time Pennsylvania and Maryland held their course steadily forward, and it is not improbable that what retarded the advance of Oddfellowship in the more northern States, aided it in these two middle ones; for in 1827-28, from a condition of unusual depression, the order in Baltimore seemed to have acquired a new spirit, which rapidly infused itself into the brotherhood generally, who, taking the tide at its flood, gave to it an impetus that has been ever since rolling onward in its course, until the standard of the institution has been planted in nearly every State of the Union, penetrating its most distant parts, and spreading also over the new Republic of Texas.

On the 26th of November, 1827, Central Lodge was established in the city of Washington, and on the 28th of November, 1828, the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was instituted. In October of the following year, Concord Lodge was formed in the city of Washington; and two other lodges were soon after established in Georgetown and Alexandria. All these lodges, however, except Central, surrendered up their respective charters;

but previous to their dissolution, a portion of the brethren from Central had branched off, in September, 1833, and opened Washington Lodge; so that the members here were still entitled to the privilege of retaining their District Grand Lodge, which prevented them from reverting to the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

Central and Washington Lodges, located in the centre of the city, were more prosperous than either of their sisters, though they also experienced the evils resulting from the uncouth cognomen by which the Order is known, and the want of a suitable place to hold their meetings, besides the difficulty of accumulating members in a city whose population is so fluctuating as is that of this Metropolis. Nevertheless, they have gone on together in great harmony, steadily increasing in numbers. In the spring of 1839, Central Lodge having again acquired considerable strength, a portion of the most active of her members residing in the eastern part of the city established Eastern Lodge, in the vicinity of the Navy Yard; and about the same time Potomac Lodge was formed at Alexandria. Both these lodges were very prosperous, and within the last twelve or eighteen months two others (branches of Eastern) have been opened at the Navy Yard, known by the names of Harmony and Union, and an additional one in the heart of the city, under the title of Columbia, whose original members branched off from Central. These lodges are now all in a flourishing condition, both as regards members and resources, their returns for the last two years exhibiting the in-

tiations of new members during that period to have been but little short of three hundred and fifty.

The prominent feature in the institution of Odd Fellows is its beneficial character, though none of its principles are in the least degree exceptionable. Its motto, Friendship, Love, and Truth, may convey some idea of what is aimed at. Its laws inculcate a spirit of charity and forbearance towards the universal human race. In the golden rule, "Do unto others as you wish them to do unto you," in conjunction with the Ten Commandments, may be found its moral code. Its lectures acknowledge the authority of the Holy Scriptures and the superintending care of a Divine Providence, but prohibit the discussion in the lodges of questions relating to sectarian doctrines of religion; they also enjoin upon members obedience to the government and laws of the country in which their lot is cast, but forbid the introduction of party politics; thus leaving every member entirely free to pursue the dictates of his own conscience as regards the former subject, and the promptings of his own patriotism in respect to the latter one. Temperance, morality, industry, and frugality, are strongly inculcated on the one hand, while, on the other, the vices of immorality, idleness, and intemperance, are held up to the severest reprobation.

The benefits of the institution are confined to what are denominated contributing members; that is, such as continue to pay the sum of six and a quarter cents per week towards the support of the Order; for a member may withdraw at any time after joining it, by permitting himself to fall in

arrears for dues, or by asking for a card or certificate, which can be redeposited at a future time, either in the lodge from which it is drawn, or in any other lodge, and he will thereby become re-instated in full membership.

In case of sickness or disability, a member is entitled to four dollars per week from his lodge, and to three dollars more from the encampment, if he be also a member of that body. It is the duty of the officers to tender these sums to sick brethren, no matter what may be their condition in life; and if the member's situation requires further relief than is provided for in the regulations, a larger sum can be appropriated. In the event of the death of a member, thirty dollars are allowed by his lodge for funeral expenses, and twenty dollars more by the encampment, if he be a member of that body.

The children of deceased members are sent to school at the expense of the Order, for which purpose an ample fund is specially set aside; and such reasonable assistance is extended to widows as is within the means of the Order.

There are at present in Washington six lodges, and one in Alexandria, the number of whose contributing members may be stated at between five and six hundred. The entire number of Odd Fellows within the District could not be easily ascertained, as the names of contributing members only are enrolled on the books of the lodges.

There is also a Grand Lodge, composed of past officers of the subordinate lodges, to the number of eighty or ninety, and two encampments. Columbian Encampment, of Washington, has sixty

members, and Marley Encampment, of Alexandria, nearly forty.

The revenue of the present year will be about four thousand dollars. The amount of expenditures for charitable purposes are not fully reported, but will not exceed, if they reach, the sum paid last year, which, within the limits of the city, was upwards of one thousand dollars.

The fees of initiation and for degrees, being regulated by the State Grand Lodges, are not uniform throughout the country. In this District they are quite moderate, and within the means of every one who would be likely to be received.

There are in the United States eighteen State Grand Lodges, and two hundred and seventeen Subordinate Lodges, embracing nearly twenty thousand contributing members, besides from forty to fifty Grand and Subordinate Encampments. The total revenue for the year, as reported to the Grand Lodge of the United States, at its meeting in September, amounted to \$120,588. The reports for relief being made under a new regulation, they are very imperfect, and include but six Grand Lodges, three of them having very small jurisdictions, as follows: Maryland, \$4,551 72; New-York, \$10,843 05; New-Jersey, \$391 50; Kentucky, \$838 81; Ohio, \$1,496 62; Connecticut, \$430 00; making a total in these six States of \$18,551. It may be well to remark here that the funds are all devoted to beneficial and charitable purposes, except what is necessary to pay for rent, fuel, lights, &c.

The Grand Lodge of the United States is the supreme head of the Order in America, and is

organized upon principles similar to those that govern the Union of the States of this Confederacy. This body meets but once a year, and its members may be classified thus: first, the officers; second, the representatives; third, the Past Grand Sires. The officers, eight in number, are elected biennially, and have no voice in the proceedings, except a casting vote on the part of the chief one (Grand Sire) when the lodge is equally divided. Each representative has one vote, and every State or Territorial Grand Lodge is entitled to at least one representative, and to an additional one if her returns show that she has under her jurisdiction more than one thousand contributing members. The Past Grand Sires are brethren who have served one term in the office of Grand Sire; they then become members of the Grand Lodge *ex-officio*, and are entitled to the same privileges as representatives. Thus organized, acting under a written constitution, this body exercises supreme jurisdiction within the territorial limits of the United States, and her legislation is conclusive as regards Oddfellowship, though it is principally confined to matters of extended and general interest. All her proceedings are published.

The State Grand Lodges, which hold stated quarterly meetings, supervise and regulate the concerns of the Order within the boundaries of their respective States and Territories. Their organization is similar to that of the Grand Lodge of the United States, their officers serving but one year. Their members are known by the title of Past Grand, which signifies that they have served one term in the chief office of a primary lodge,

usually known by the style of Subordinate Lodge; by which service they become *ex-officio* members of the State Grand Lodge, which can only be augmented by the incoming every quarter of one Past Grand from each lodge working under its jurisdiction.

The Subordinate Lodges hold weekly meetings, and, in their relation to the Order, may be regarded in the same light as are the sovereign people, when compared to the members of their State and General Governments. These lodges afford pecuniary support to the entire fabric, for it is to them that the members contribute their small donations of six and a quarter cents per week, which, with the fees of initiation and degrees, constitute the revenue of the institution. They are governed after the manner of most civil societies, except that no fines are imposed for non-attendance; indeed, members are admonished not to neglect their business or family concerns to attend upon lodge affairs. One peculiar advantage they have over ordinary beneficial and mechanical associations is, that the Order in its entire extent is firmly united together, and members are privileged to visit other lodges than their own whenever they choose to do so; thus affording them opportunity, when several lodges are situated in the same vicinity, to spend many hours in social intercourse within their halls which might otherwise be passed in more mischievous company; and, in the event of travelling on business, or even for pleasure, independent of the just claim a member would have to pecuniary relief and assistance, if he should unexpectedly stand in need of it, he could often obtain with-

in the precincts of a lodge room all the essential information he might desire with respect to the surrounding neighborhood. The officers of Subordinate Lodges are changed every three months, when the principal one is translated to the State Grand Lodge, leaving the second in rank to be promoted to the vacant post, if he shall have filled satisfactorily the duties of the second chair. The transferring of members to Grand Lodges merely confers upon them additional honors, and does not at all affect the relations subsisting between them and their primary lodge. To be a member of a subordinate lodge is a *sine qua non* to qualify one for a seat in any other lodge.

The institution of Odd Fellows is believed to be antique in its origin, although at the beginning of the present century it was but little known in England. The official returns received this year show that that country is now divided into two hundred and fifty-six districts, containing two thousand five hundred and eighty-eight lodges, and embracing one hundred and seventy-nine thousand five hundred and forty-five members! That general harmony and universal good feeling should pervade so extensive an association, speaks volumes in favor of its government and principles.

UNION LITERARY DEBATING SOCIETY.

A society, called the UNION LITERARY DEBATING SOCIETY, has been in existence for several years. Interesting questions are publicly discussed in it by the members, who thus become practised

in public speaking, and acquire a knowledge of the various subjects under consideration which they would not otherwise obtain. This society has been of longer duration than any similar one ever established in this city before, and been productive of great intellectual advantage to the members, as well as of interest to the public.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Among the societies which have been organized in this city, and elsewhere, for the last twenty years, to promote the moral welfare and happiness of mankind, there are none which have been more salutary or useful than the Temperance Associations. Ten of these have been established in Washington, and have, especially the *Freemen's Vigilant*, by their example and the exertions of their members, contributed in a remarkable manner to the temperance of the Metropolis, among all classes of the community. They commenced here about fifteen years ago, and have been gradually increasing in numbers ever since. The persons who have taken the pledge are now numerous, and many, who had been given up as utterly abandoned to the beastly vice of drunkenness, have become wholly reformed. The eye is now but rarely shocked by the disgusting spectacle of a drunken man or woman in the streets of Washington, among the resident population. The number of grogshops, and the sale of spirituous liquors, have greatly diminished since the formation of these associations, especially within a few years past. Their moral effect is rapidly extending all over the globe.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

A female society, called the **WASHINGTON CITY BENEVOLENT SOCIETY**, was chartered in March, 1841. Its object is to afford relief and assistance to the poor, infirm, and helpless of the city, and its exertions have been so far attended with very happy and useful results.

Another benevolent association, organized at the Navy Yard, called the **NAVY YARD BENEFICIAL SOCIETY**, was chartered by Congress about a year ago, and has so far answered the charitable and useful objects of its organization.

There are, in addition to the societies already mentioned, a **HOWARD SOCIETY**, whose object is to afford employment to poor females of the city, and furnish clothes to the poor at a low rate; also a Masonic, Dorcas, Bible, Tract, Missionary, and some other benevolent associations, whose exertions have been attended with great advantage to the community. Among these is one established in 1819, called the "*Provident Association of Clerks*," in the District of Columbia, whose object is to benefit the families of the subscribing clerks after their decease. Each member subscribes \$2 50 per annum, or as much more as he may think proper; and to the families of such as may die before the expiration of the fifth year of their membership, double the amount of their subscription is to be paid after the expiration of their fifth year; \$100 and \$50 per annum, in addition, until the end of the fifteenth year; and after the sixteenth year of their membership, \$600, and an interest of twelve per cent. per annum, on \$150

from the the fifteenth year of their membership, are to be paid to the families of the deceased clerks.

BANKS.

BANK OF WASHINGTON.—This bank was first chartered in 1811, and the first organized in this city. Its capital is \$500,000. The banking house is situated at the west corner of C street and Louisiana avenue. Discount day, Tuesday.

Wm. Gunton, *Pres't.*, James Adams, *Cash'r.*

The charter of this bank, which has been several times renewed, will expire on the 4th of July, 1844, at which time the charters of all the other banks will also expire:

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, chartered in 1817, renewed in 1821, 1836, 1838, 1841, and will expire in 1844; capital the same as the preceding. Banking house on Fifteenth street, opposite the State Department. Discount day, Wednesday.

J. P. Van Ness, *Pres't.*, Rich'd. Smith, *Cash'r.*

PATRIOTIC BANK, chartered in 1817, renewed at the same periods, and will expire at the same time as the preceding. Capital the same. Banking house on Seventh street west. Discount day, Wednesday.

William A. Bradley, *Pres't.*, C. Bestor, *Cash'r.*

The former act, continuing the charters of the above named banks, provides, among other things, that if either of the said banks, including those of Georgetown and Alexandria, shall fail or refuse

to pay on *demand*, any note, bill, &c., by it issued, in *lawful currency*, or shall neglect or refuse to pay any moneys received on deposit, it shall be liable to pay an interest of twelve per cent. per annum; and it shall also be lawful for Congress forthwith to revoke the charter of said bank. Notes under five dollars shall not be made, issued, or reissued, by either of the said banks.

By the act of August 25th, 1841, continuing the charters of the above banks for three years, they are required to resume and continue the payment of all their notes and specie liabilities in specie on demand; and, upon failing to resume specie payments, or having resumed, shall again suspend, or shall pay or lend out the notes of any suspended bank, or any paper currency not equivalent to specie, shall forfeit all benefit and privilege granted by the act. They are prohibited from making any new loan on pledge of stock as a security; to require before a renewal of any stock loan previously granted other sufficient security for the same. The President and Directors are made individually liable to all persons concerned for the whole amount of such loan or loans. No loan to be made to any President, Cashier, Director, or other officer, to any amount in the whole more than \$10,000. Prohibited from issuing or paying out, or offering in payment, any notes not at par, under pain of forfeiting for any such offence double the sum so paid out or offered in payment of their own debts. No bills or notes of a less denomination than five dollars to be issued. The number of Directors is limited to nine instead of twelve, the former number.

None of these banks are doing any new business; the restrictions imposed upon them by the late act rendering it unsafe, and the currency is now deplorable.

An act of Congress, passed on the 7th of July, 1838, prohibits any individual, company, or corporation, to issue, pass, or offer to pass, within this District, any *note, check, draft, bank bill*, or any other *paper currency*, of a less denomination than five dollars, under a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, at the discretion of the court, for every offence; one half to go to the prosecutor, and the other half to the county where the offence has been committed. This act is still in force.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY was chartered in 1818. Capital \$250,000. Office on Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets; open from ten to two o'clock every day, Sundays excepted. Insurance against fire only. G. C. Grammer, *President*.

THE FIREMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY was chartered in 1837, for twenty-one years. Capital not exceeding \$200,000. Divided into ten thousand shares, at twenty dollars each, to be taken and held only by members of a fire company.

Insurance against fire only. Office on Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, west; open from ten to two o'clock daily.

William Gunton, *President*, Alexander McIntire, *Secretary*.

FIRE COMPANIES.

THE UNION, FRANKLIN, PERSEVERANCE, COLUMBIA, and the NAVY YARD. All these companies were organized by an act of Congress, passed 2d of March, 1837; and the members constitute the stockholders in the Fireman's Insurance Company.

MILITARY.

The city now boasts of several fine uniformed military companies, who are well drilled and make a very handsome display when they parade. For years after the late war, the military spirit had almost become extinct in this city; but of late it has revived, and a strong military enthusiasm now prevails among the different volunteer companies in Washington. These are the Columbian Artillery, the Washington Light Infantry, the National Blues, the Marion and the Mechanic Riflemen.

SOCIETY.

The society of Washington, though very mixed, is good, partaking of the hues of "many colored life," from the highest refinement of polished France to the manly dignity of untutored nature. Parties, during the winter months, are numerous, and well attended. These are calculated to bring together many who might not otherwise have an opportunity of mingling with each other. The amusements at this season are so diversified and the society so good, that none can feel at a loss for the one, or be dissatisfied with the other. The

transition is easy from the display of parliamentary eloquence in the Halls of Congress to that of forensic eloquence in the highest judicial tribunal of the country, and from these again to the less instructive, but more amusing exhibitions of colloquial power in the fashionable *soirées* or *reunions* of the evening.

From the great variety of characters that assemble in Washington, influenced by different motives, and from various ranks in life, the society must necessarily be mixed. It is made up of various classes: office-holders, and those in pursuit of office; the man of wealth travelling in pursuit of amusement and change, and the indigent aspirant for place; the polished European and the well dressed adventurer; the gentleman and the black leg—all are often found amalgamated at an evening party. These transient visitors, though forming, at certain seasons, the society of the Metropolis, are too often considered as constituting and giving character to that society; and the resident population are frequently charged with offences of which they are entirely guiltless.* Accustomed to mingle with the highest dignitaries of the land, and to associate freely with the representatives of the people, they have learned to place a fair and just estimate on human worth, and to regard mere offi-

* "The whole population of this city have been misrepresented as to manners, morals, habits and dispositions. No people are more kind or more hospitable, or have better feelings than the Washingtonians. The bland Marylander, the lofty Virginian, and intelligent and shrewd Eastern inhabitant coalesce, commingle and amalgamate, until the virtues of all are seen united in the most."—*Knapp's Sketches.*

cial rank or station as not always conferring honor or moral respectability on those who hold it. It is seen with no exalted feelings by those to whom it is familiar, and the virtuous and intelligent citizen of Washington, though deprived of his elective franchise, feels no disposition to truckle to power, and moves through life with a conscious independence, and a conviction that all true distinction is based on moral superiority alone.

A fine moral tone pervades the resident population of this city, which is not often found in that of other large cities, and they are as much shocked and scandalized at the vices and profligacy which the itinerant population sometimes imports into their city, as those who condemn them can or pretend to be. Religion too has elevated her standard among them, and there are but few who do not in reality or appearance bow down and worship at the altar of their Saviour and their God. The sound of the church going bell is heard with pleasure, and its call obeyed with delight by a large majority of the inhabitants, male and female, of this city, and there is scarcely one of the numerous churches that is not well filled whenever divine service is performed. The clergy are intelligent, pious, and ardent in the cause of their great Redeemer, and untiring in their efforts to lead their flock along the paths of pleasantness and peace. These men are either the projectors of, or connected with all those associations that have for their basis the moral welfare, and the social and eternal happiness of their fellow-men. As a body, there is none in this country more respectable and worthy, though there may be some more eloquent; and it

is gratifying to witness the harmony which prevails between the pastor and his people, in every church in Washington.

The moral and religious tone of which I have spoken is evinced by the fact that but few heinous crimes are perpetrated in this city, and, considering the population, (near twenty-four thousand souls,) very few lesser offences are committed. Since the origin of the city, but three persons have been hung for the commission of a capital offence, and two of these were committed beyond the limits of the city.

The people of Washington are distinguished for their hospitality and courtesy. All who visit it, if they have any claims to respectability, are invited to their evening or dinner parties, and every attention is paid to distinguished strangers, and others who may come recommended to them. The effect of this hospitality is often unfortunately injurious to their pecuniary interests, and sometimes leaves them destitute at the close of life. There are but few men of wealth in this city who can afford to indulge a liberal hospitality; but it has become the custom, and almost all attempt to keep it up, though aware of the consequences which must finally result from it. Official station is too eagerly sought after, and is at last not worth the pursuit. Few in office leave more than sufficient to bury them; while alive they live up to their salaries, and consequently, when they die, their families are left destitute, and either fall upon their relations, or seek to maintain themselves by setting up a boarding house, in which they do not often succeed.

USAGES, CUSTOMS, ETIQUETTE, &c.

The fashionable part of the society of Washington has established certain conventional usages, which are but seldom deviated from. Strangers of distinction are usually called upon by the citizen, who invites them to his house, and if a dinner or evening party is to be given, they never fail to be invited to that. The cards of invitation to those parties are sent out about nine days before they are to be given, and if the invitation be to dinner, the person invited must return a written acceptance of the invitation, or an apology for declining, that the host may know the precise number of covers to prepare. The guest appears at the hour designated, generally about six o'clock, P. M.; for it is deemed uncivil to attend too early or too late on such an occasion. At *soirées*, or evening parties, the company usually assemble at from nine to eleven o'clock, and retire at from twelve to two o'clock. The amusements here as elsewhere consist of dancing, conversation, and cards, and the refreshments and set suppers, which are not frequent, are such as are found at similar *reunions* in other cities. The President of the United States seldom or never attends those parties; but the Vice-President, members of the cabinet, and all the other officers of the Government are permitted by etiquette to attend, and to give parties. If the person invited cannot go, he or she sends a written apology, and these apologies are laid on the centre table or mantelpiece of the drawing room. The number of guests, male and female, usually invited, varies from three hundred to nine hundred, according to circumstances.

These parties are kept up almost nightly during the winter months, and when the crowd is not great, are generally very pleasant. The best society, and all the beauty, fashion and distinction assembled in Washington, at the time, are to be found there, and hence they are generally very much crowded, especially when the house is not constructed so as to accommodate large numbers, which is the case with most of the dwellings in this city.

When a stranger arrives in Washington, and is desirous to attend the parties, he leaves his card at the houses of such as give them, and if found respectable, and of good standing, is invited.

Members of both Houses of Congress call upon the President of the United States immediately after their arrival in Washington. The Heads of Departments and Foreign Ministers pay the first visit to Senators; but to Members of the House this courtesy is not extended. Etiquette requires that they should pay the first visit to the cabinet ministers. The members of both Houses during the session are invited to dine with the President, in alphabetical order, without regard to houses or parties. The number usually invited to each dinner varies from twenty-five to thirty, and such members as have their wives with them are accompanied by them on these occasions.

FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

When a member of Congress dies during the session in Washington, his death is announced by some member of his own State, and the House adjourns till after the funeral. He is buried at the

public expense. His body is placed in a rich mahogany coffin, with a plated escutcheon, on which his name, age, and time of death, are inscribed. The pall bearers are selected from the members of his own State, and if there be not enough, from an adjoining State. The coffin, covered with a rich velvet pall, is brought to the House to which he belonged, from his late dwelling, accompanied by the pall bearers, and placed in front of the chair of the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House. The Chaplain of the House to which the deceased member belonged, delivers an appropriate address, and goes through the funeral ceremonies usual on those occasions, according to the peculiar forms of the church to which he is attached. The body is then conveyed, accompanied by the pall bearers, the presiding officers, Secretary and Clerk, Chaplains, Sergeants-at-Arms, and Doorkeepers, and members of both Houses, wearing crape on their left arms, and the former with white scarfs over their right shoulders. The funeral is also attended by the President of the United States, the principal officers of the Government, of the Army and Navy, and Foreign Ministers. The procession is very long, consisting of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty carriages, the one half of which are often empty. The body is first deposited in the receiving vault of the Congressional Burial Ground, and afterwards placed in a grave, over which a plain stone tomb is erected, on which his name, the State which he represented, his age, &c., are engraved. The expense is seldom less than from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars.

This useless and absurd parade has led to a usage

among the citizens, in relation to the burial of their dead, which would be more "honored in the breach than the observance." A splendid procession is regarded as a mark of respect to the dead by the survivors of the family, and every family that loses one of its members, spares no expense, whatever may be their circumstances, to render the funeral procession imposing. This often acts very injuriously upon the survivors, whose whole means are perhaps wasted in this absurd and senseless parade. The procession generally consists of hackney and private carriages, varying in number from twenty to a hundred, according to the feelings and circumstances of the family. It is not usual to follow on foot the body to the grave yard, especially to the Congressional Burial Ground. Those who cannot be accommodated in carriages do not go to the grave. The example of one is followed by another, till all think it is necessary to make a display on occasions when prudence should dictate to nine-tenths of those who have been deprived of their only support, the propriety of husbanding the small means that have been left them.

In this respect Boston sets an example worthy of imitation here. When a death occurs, some of the most intimate friends of the family only are invited; very few attend the corps to the grave, and none but near relations wear mourning. The expense is consequently inconsiderable, and scarcely felt, while the respect and veneration for the deceased, and the sorrow and affliction the melancholy bereavement has occasioned, are as deep and agonizing as they can be among those whom mere custom leads to make a magnificent, but useless display.

THE RECESS OF CONGRESS.

During the recess of Congress, Washington does not possess many sources of attraction. Theatrical and other amusements cease, and the citizens fall back upon their own resources, and enjoy themselves as they can. After the scenes of dissipation, and the excitements which the session always produces, the quietude and repose of the city which follow, are not displeasing or unpleasant. An agreeable social intercourse is kept up among the families of the resident population, and those in and out of office lead a staid and quiet existence, more rational, if not so exciting as that to which they are accustomed in the winter months. Such as can afford it, visit some of the numerous and fashionable watering places with which our country abounds, and spend a few weeks there, either for the benefit of their health or to pass away the time.

The drives in and around the city are delightful, especially beyond the Eastern branch and north of the Capitol, where the prospects are beautiful, and all the scenery and pure air of the country can be enjoyed. Most of those in office, with families, supply themselves with a one horse carriage, as an indispensable article, and after dinner take a drive along the unimproved streets of this romantic city, or into that portion of the country around it, which I have mentioned. The pedestrians resort to the beautiful grounds around the Capitol, and exercise themselves in strolling along their spacious and extensive walks, or in listening to the music of a fine band attached to the

Marine corps, which attends twice a week in the Capitol square during the summer and autumn, and which generally attracts large crowds from all parts of the city.

WASHINGTON ASSEMBLY ROOMS, CARUSI'S SALOON, OLD THEATRE, &c.

The building formerly called the Washington Theatre, on Louisiana avenue, has been converted into spacious and beautiful saloons for balls and assemblies. The front is very neat, the building sufficiently large, and the whole has been fitted up in a style creditable to the taste of the proprietors. The city contains another saloon for balls and assemblies, owned by the Messrs. Carusi, and which has been for many years used for this purpose. It is situated on C street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets west. The basement story of this building is at present occupied by the City Post Office. It was originally a theatre, and the first erected in Washington for that purpose. The second was the building converted into saloons, as mentioned above, and the third is the one now used as a theatre, called the National Theatre.

The National Theatre is the only one in Washington, but it is not well supported, and is about to be converted to some other purpose. In the infancy of the city theatrical exhibitions were more popular than at present, and the old theatre was often crowded to suffocation, when the population was not one third as great as it is now. The members of the theatrical corps who visited Washington belonged

to the Philadelphia company, and always made their annual appearance here in the summer months. The talent of that company will long be remembered, and the matchless humor of Jefferson, the exquisite drollery of Blisset and Entwistle, the Falstaffian humor of Warren, the tragic excellence of Mrs. Merry, Mrs. Mason, &c., will call up some of the most agreeable reminiscences of the past, in those who are still living to remember those early periods of the city. The old theatre, however, was not the first used for dramatic representations in this city. The building of which I have spoken in another place as standing on the site on which the fine edifice intended for the accommodation of the General Post Office has been erected, was used, in the infancy of the city, as a temporary theatre. A portion of it was fitted up by the company for this purpose, and Cooper made his *début* in the metropolis, in the character of Hamlet, on the boards of that rude theatre. It was not long thus occupied, however, because it was found not to be a very profitable undertaking.

The great diminution in the numbers that were wont to attend the theatre, has not arisen from any dislike or distaste to dramatic representations, but from other *causes*, which would seem to be antipodes, *religion* and *fashion*. The religious sentiment of the community is *averse* to such exhibitions, because they are regarded as sinful and improper; and the fashionable balls, parties, and assemblies given every night during the season when the theatre is open, take away the mass of those who might be disposed to visit it, and whose attendance would give it support and encouragement.

**JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY OF
WASHINGTON, WHO HOLD THEIR COMMISSIONS FOR FOUR YEARS:**

Richard Briscoe,	Ap. 1840	Nat. Loughborough,	1841
Nathaniel Brady,	1840	Thomas Carbery,	1841
Rob't. Henry Clements,	1840	Samuel Drury,	1841
Robert White,	1840	William Waters,	1841
David Saunders,	1840	John F. Coxe,	1841
Benjamin B. French,	1840	Joseph Forrest,	1841
George Adams,	1840	Wm. H. Gunnell,	1841
Samuel Smoot,	1840	C. T. Coote,	1841
Roger C. Weightman,	1841	Thomas R. Hampton,	1841
Lewis Carbery,	1841	Samuel D. King,	1841
John Cox,	1841	Vincent King,	1841
David A. Hall,	1841	Gilbert L. Giberson,	1841
Samuel Stettinius,	1841	C. J. Nourse,	1841
Thomas Turner,	1841	Henry Howison,	1841
Nich. B. Vanzandt,	1841	Joshua Pearce,	1841
William Hebb,	1841	Conrad Hogmire,	1841
Robert Getty,	1841	Thomas Holtzman,	1841
William Thompson,	1841	Nicholas Callan, Jun.,	1841
B. K. Morsell,	1841	Zachariah Walker,	1841
James Gettys,	1841	Wm. W. Stewart,	1841
John Wells,	1841	John D. Clark,	1841
C. H. Wittberger,	1841	Joseph N. Fearson,	1841

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROPERTY
OF THE CITY.**

The original proprietors assigned to the United States in the first division ten thousand one hundred and thirty-six lots; the amount of sales of these lots up to 1834, was \$741,000 24; the estimated value of the lots unsold, was \$909,221; and the estimated value of the lots *given away*,

and not for city purposes, was \$70,000, viz: \$10,000 to the Washington Orphan Asylum, \$10,000 to the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, \$25,000 to the Columbian College, \$25,000 to the Georgetown College; 541 acres of reserved ground, estimated at ten cents per square foot, \$2,356,596; from which must be deducted the reservations Nos. 10, 11 and 12, and the squares A, B, C and D, amounting to \$117,367. Estimated value of wharves, water lots, &c., \$40,000, making an aggregate of \$3,999,474. For the "reservations," seventeen in number, containing five hundred and forty-one acres, one rood and thirty-nine perches, the Government paid £25 per acre, (66½ dollars,) amounting to the sum of \$36,099.

There was expended by the Government up to 1814, on the public buildings and other public improvements, \$1,214,202; and since that period, when most of these were destroyed by the British army, the expenditures up to 1834, have been \$2,127,800, making an aggregate of \$3,342,002; and leaving a balance in favor of the city, after deducting all that has been expended for the accommodation of the Government and the city since 1800, of \$657,381. The whole of this vast amount of property, moreover, has been, during the existence of this city, exempt from taxation, while a tax, averaging eighty cents on every hundred dollars worth of property has been paid by individual proprietors. The public grounds and buildings were valued by the assessors of the city, in 1838, in compliance with the act of the Corporation of the 29th of October, 1836, at \$6,978,003. Had this property been taxed at the same rate as that of

the other property holders, the increased revenue to the Corporation would have amounted to nearly *three millions of dollars.*

The following table will show the valuation of the real and personal property in the city of Washington, owned by private individuals, for the year 1840.

Wards.	Lots.	Buildings.	Personal.	Total.	Tax at 75 cents per \$100
1ST.	\$ 792,929	\$ 910,220	\$246,225	\$1,799,374	\$18,420 80½
2ND.	989,154	1,077,080	299,400	2,905,634	17,292 26
3RD.	1,735,959	1,812,925	360,900	3,909,184	29,319 66½
4TH.	207,423	297,100	56,400	560,923	4,206 91½
5TH.	171,482	171,070	22,850	365,402	2,740 52
6TH.	111,996	216,800	43,100	371,896	2,789 22½
	\$3,948,942	\$4,365,195	\$968,275	\$9,302,412	\$69,768 11

The additions to the assessment of 1840 will be for the year 1841 considerable, as more improvements have been made during that year than during any preceding one since the origin of the city; and the aggregate tax on real and personal property cannot be estimated at less than \$72,300.

CORPORATION.

The city of Washington was first incorporated by Congress, in May, 1802. By the charter then granted, the Mayor was appointed by the President yearly, and the two branches of the City Council by the people, in general ticket. A supplement was made to this charter, in May, 1812;

by which the Corporation was made to consist of a Mayor, Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council; the former to be chosen by joint ballot of the two boards annually. In 1820 the present charter of the city was granted. By this charter the Mayor is elected every two years by the people, on the first Monday in June; the members of the Board of Aldermen at the same time, for two years, and those of the Common Council for one year; two Aldermen and three Councilmen from each ward. The Mayor and Aldermen are *ex-officio* Justices of the Peace. Every white citizen of the United States of lawful age, and a resident of the city one year previous to the election, and assessed on the books of the Corporation for the year ending on the 31st of December preceding the election, and who has paid all taxes legally assessed and due on personal property, when legally required to do so, shall be entitled to vote for Mayor and members of the two boards. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be Mayor; but in case of equality of votes, the two boards, by joint ballot, shall elect. The Mayor must be a free white male citizen of the United States, at least thirty years of age, a freeholder, and who shall have resided in the city for two years immediately preceding the election. In the event of his death, resignation, &c., the two boards shall elect a person to serve during the remainder of the term, or during such inability. Each alderman and councilman must be over twenty-five years of age, a free white male citizen of the United States, a resident of the city for one year next preceding the election, a resident of the ward for which he was

elect, a freeholder, and assessed for the year ending the 31st of December next preceding the day of election, to be qualified to serve. The city is divided into six Wards: the First Ward embraces that part of the city west of Fifteenth street west; the Second Ward that part east of Fifteenth street to Tenth street west; the Third Ward that part east of Tenth street to First street west and the north of E street south; the Fourth Ward that part east of First street west to Eighth street east and north of E street south; the Fifth Ward that part east of Tenth street west to Fourth street east and south of E street south; and the residue of the city constitutes the Sixth Ward. A tax of seventy-five cents is imposed on every hundred dollars worth of real and personal property; and real property, whether improved or unimproved, on which two or more years taxes shall remain unpaid after having become due, shall be sold to pay such taxes, with all cost and charges; but the owner is allowed two years to redeem it, by paying all taxes, expenses, and ten per cent. interest thereon. By the fifteenth section of this charter, the Commissioner of the Public Buildings is required to reimburse to the Corporation a just proportion of any expense which may be incurred in laying open, paving, or otherwise improving any of the streets or avenues in front of, or adjoining to, or which passes through or between any public square or reservation; to be paid out of the sales of public lots in the city.

FINANCES OF THE CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON.—Receipts, expenditures, and contributions to the general fund, for the year ending 1st of July, 1841:

General Fund, Receipts, - -	\$25,431 70
Expenditures, - - - -	65,702 93
Contributions by several Wards, -	40,271 33
Total receipts in the general and Ward funds, including balances to the credit of the Wards, - - -	92,974 34

FUNDED DEBT TO THE 1ST JULY, 1841:

Five per cent. stock on account of general fund, - - - -	\$194,722 49
Six per cent. stock on account of general fund, - - - -	524,809 52
	<hr/> 719,532 01
Aggregate Ward debts, - -	100,968 99
	<hr/> 820,501 00
Redeemed during the past year, -	1,156 72
Aggregate funded debt on 1st of July, 1841, - - - -	<hr/> <u>\$819,344 28</u>

The first Mayor of this city was Robert Brent, who was appointed by the President under the first charter, and who served gratuitously, from 1802 to 1812, when a new charter was granted.

Daniel Rapine, elected by the Council in 1812.

James H. Blake, do. do. 1813 to 1817.

Benjamin G. Orr, do. do. 1817 to 1819.

Sam'l M. Smallwood, do. do. 1819 to 1820.

and by the people, - - - 1820 to 1822.

T. Carbery, elected by the people, 1822 to 1824.

Roger C. Weightman, elected by

the people and Council, - - 1824 to 1827.

Joseph Gales, Jun., do. Council, 1827 to 1830.

John P. Van Ness, do. people, 1830 to 1834.

W. A. Bradley, elected by people, 1834 to 1836.
Peter Force, do. do. 1836 to 1840.
W. W. Seaton, do. do. 1840

The Mayor's compensation is one thousand dollars per annum, and one dollar for every acknowledgment he takes.

ABSTRACT OF THE CORPORATION LAWS.

ASSESSMENT.—The property of the city is assessed every five years, by three assessors appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, who are sworn to assess it at what they believe to be the cash value of the property at the time of the valuation. No new building is to be taxed until the 1st day of January after its completion. The assessors may require from the owner a written list of his property, and if he refuses he shall be subject to a fine of ten dollars. These general assessors are allowed two dollars per diem for their services, and required to make a return of their assessment to the Register, before the last Monday in September. The taxable property of the city is also assessed *annually* by three freeholders, appointed like the preceding, whose duty it is to assess and value all real and personal property not before assessed, and to regulate any former assessment; and they receive a compensation of forty dollars each. With a view to the security of the property holders, a Board of Appeals has been established, consisting of three freeholders, appointed as the former, who have the power to hear and decide on all appeals from the assessment of the quinquennial and annual assessors; and to abate, increase,

alter, or amend the assessment previously made, so as to equalize the valuation of the assessable property. This board meets on the second Monday of October annually, in the City Hall, and there sits for five days. Their compensation is two dollars per diem.

COAL AND WOOD.—All bituminous and anthracite coal brought to the city for sale is required to be measured, if desired, by sworn measurers appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. Five pecks are allowed to the bushel of the former, and twenty-two hundred and forty pounds to the ton of the latter. No measurer is permitted to deal in coal. Scales and weights are required to be kept by coal merchants, &c. The measurer is allowed twenty-five cents per ton of anthracite, and half a cent per bushel of bituminous coal, as a compensation.

All wood brought to the city by water to be corded and measured; each cord to be eight feet in length, four feet in breadth, and four feet four inches in height, well stowed and packed, and proper allowance to be made for crooked and defective wood. The measurers are appointed as other officers of the Corporation, and allowed six cents per cord, to be paid by the seller. A penalty of two dollars per cord is imposed for selling without cording, and the measurer is not allowed to deal in wood.

COLLECTOR OF TAXES.—The collector is appointed like other officers of the Corporation; is required to give a bond of fifteen thousand dollars, with sureties, to be approved by the Mayor; and receives a commission on the sums collected,

not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars per annum. He holds his office in the City Hall; is required to furnish a detailed bill of taxes to each tax payer, and to deposit monthly the amounts collected by him in the Bank of Washington. He is also required to advertise personal property for two weeks before the sale, and real estate belonging to persons not residing in the United States for six months; to persons in the United States, and not in the District of Columbia, three months; and to those residing in the District, six weeks. No real improved property can be sold on which personal property of sufficient value to pay the tax can be found, unless at the written request of the owner of such improved property. All real property sold for taxes may be redeemed within two years, or at any time prior to the payment of the purchase money by the purchaser, by paying the amount of taxes and expenses and ten per cent. per annum. If not redeemed, the surplus over and above the amount of taxes and expenses goes to the original owner; and if such owners be minors, mortgagees or others having an equitable interest in the property, they shall be allowed one year after such minors shall come to full age or after such mortgagees, or others having equitable interest, shall obtain possession of or a decree for the sale of such property, to redeem the property so sold, by paying ten per cent. per annum, and the taxes and expenses from the day of sale till redeemed.

Dogs.—Every owner of a dog is required to obtain a license for keeping such dog, for which he must pay two dollars for each male, and five dollars for each female, to be paid on the 1st of

January of each year, under a penalty of not less than five nor more than ten dollars. Every dog must have a collar with the name of the owner and the letters W C written or stamped on it; and if found going at large, the tax not having been paid and without a collar, he is liable to be killed. Dogs are prohibited from following their masters to the market at any time of the year under a penalty not exceeding three dollars for each offence.

FREE NEGROES, MULATTOES, &c.—All free negroes and persons of color are required to exhibit satisfactory evidences of their freedom to the Register, with a list of the names, ages and sexes of their families, under the penalty of six dollars for every month they shall neglect to do so. The Register to furnish a written permit to each head of a family, authorizing them to reside in the city. All idle, disorderly or tumultuous assemblages of negroes are prohibited, and the person offending to be recognized with one or more sureties in the penalty of twenty dollars for his or her peaceable and orderly behavior, for a time not exceeding six months. If found playing at cards, dice or other game of an immoral tendency, or shall be present when such game is playing, shall be fined not exceeding ten dollars. Not to have a dance, ball or assembly, at his or her house, without a permit from the Mayor, under the penalty of ten dollars. Not to go at large in the city without a pass from a magistrate or respectable citizen after ten o'clock at night, unless engaged in driving a cart, or other carriage, under a penalty not exceeding ten dollars, and to be confined in the lock-up house till next morning. If found drunk in the public streets,

&c., or guilty of obscene and profane language or behavior, to be fined not exceeding three dollars for each offence. When refusing or neglecting to pay, or secure to be paid the fine, he or she shall be committed to the work house until the fine be paid, not exceeding six months. Slaves found offending against the law to be punished corporally with stripes, not exceeding thirty-nine. Every free negro or mulatto or person manumitted, required to exhibit to the Mayor satisfactory evidence of freedom, to be recorded by the Register, and to enter into a bond to the Mayor, &c., with five good and sufficient freehold sureties, in the penalty of one thousand dollars, for his or her good and orderly conduct, and not be chargeable to the Corporation, to be renewed yearly, under a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars; and when failing, to be ordered by the Mayor to depart forthwith from the city, and upon failure, to be sent to the work house for a period not exceeding six months in any one commitment. If unable to establish their title to freedom, to be committed to jail as absconding slaves. The Mayor is empowered to discharge from imprisonment when evidence is furnished of their title to freedom, and that they and their families and dependents will forthwith depart from the city; but upon failure to do so, or if they return at any time within twelve months thereafter, they shall be again committed. The children of such persons bound out to servitude by the guardians of the poor not to be released till the end of their term of service. No license for any purpose whatever to be granted to any free person of color, or person acting as agent, *except to drive*

carts, drays, hackney carriages, or wagons. Not to sell or barter any spirituous liquors, wine, cordial, porter, ale, &c., in the city, nor to keep any tavern, ordinary, refectory or eating-house, for profit or gain, under the penalty of twenty dollars for each offence. All secret meetings, and meetings for religious worship, beyond ten o'clock at night, prohibited under the penalty of five dollars.

SLAVES.—No slave can reside in the city, unless owned by a resident, or hired by a non-resident to an inhabitant, for which he must pay a tax of twenty dollars per annum, if a male, and two dollars if a female; under the penalty of twenty dollars for each neglect. Residents hiring such slaves liable to the same penalty, and also to a fine of five dollars per month while he or she shall continue to hire such slave. No slave of a resident shall keep house without a bond, in the penalty of five hundred dollars, with good and sufficient sureties for the sober, orderly and decent conduct of such slave, to be given by the owner, under a penalty of twenty dollars for every week such slave shall keep house, to be incurred by the owner. Every person bringing or sending any slaves to the city to hire or reside, shall, within twenty days thereafter, cause them to be recorded on the books of the Corporation, and make an affidavit that they are *bona fide* his or her property, under the penalty of twenty dollars for each slave.

FOOT WALKS.—Riding or driving any horse, wagon, cart or other carriage, on any paved or gravelled foot walks prohibited under a penalty of two dollars; or obstructing the same with boxes, barrels, building materials, &c., under the penalty

of one dollar, and one dollar for every day the same shall remain, except wood, which may remain forty-eight hours in the street and no longer. Building materials permitted to occupy one-half the width of the pavement and one-third of the breadth of the carriage way, and no more, and not to remain longer than thirty days after the house shall be completed.

GAMING.—No kind of gaming tables, except licensed billiard tables, is allowed, under the penalty of fifty dollars for every day such table or device shall be kept. Persons convicted to give bond with the sum of three hundred dollars, not to violate the law for six months, or be confined to labor in the work house of the city until the security be given; a person allowing any kind of gaming in his or her house to pay fifty dollars for every day or less time it shall be allowed, and if a tavern or ordinary keeper, or retailer of wine and spirituous liquors, he or she shall forfeit their license.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.—All persons running or using a hackney carriage, cab, or any other vehicle for the conveyance or transportation of persons in or about the city, for hire, without previously obtaining a license therefor, are liable to the penalty of ten dollars for every offence. The price of a license to a resident, or one who has resided for six months in the city previous to the issue of such license, is ten dollars per annum; to one residing in Georgetown for six months previously, at the rate of twenty dollars, and to all other persons, fifty dollars per annum. Persons applying for licenses for hackney carriages, cabs, &c., required to give satisfactory evidence to the

Register of their residence, and an affidavit that the hackney carriage, cab, &c., belongs to them, and is to be run for their exclusive benefit. Non-resident owners of hackney carriages, cabs, &c., required to give bond, with sufficient sureties to be approved by the Mayor, for the payment of all fines and penalties which the drivers of their carriages may incur for violations of the laws of this city. The number of the license is required to be put on with metal, or painted in plain and legible figures at least two inches in length, on each side of the carriage, cab, &c., under a penalty of two dollars for each offence; and persons affixing or causing or suffering to be affixed a number to their carriages, cabs, &c., without first obtaining a license therefor, shall be fined ten dollars for each offence.

The streets and avenues in front of any public spaces or squares, except opposite Market Houses, on the side next to them, are established as stands for carriages; and the Mayor is authorized to establish such other stands as he may think necessary. Every carriage, cab, &c., is required to be placed lengthwise the street upon these stands, and, if in front of any building, at least fifteen feet from the curb stone, and not to be in the line of other cross streets, or to prevent or obstruct the passage of wagons, carriages, or persons on foot from crossing in the line of the footways. Every driver is required, while occupying any stand, to sit on his seat or stand near the carriage, with the reins in his hands, and not to absent himself, except in cases of necessity, without leaving the reins in the hands of some capable person. He is

moreover prohibited from cracking and slashing his whip so as to annoy persons passing; from disturbing or annoying persons by boisterous or riotous conduct, or creating any unusual or unnecessary noise or tumult, under a penalty to the owner of such hackney carriage, cab, &c., of not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars for each offence.

Every carriage, &c., is required while in motion to be kept on the side of the street which shall be on the right side of the driver; and, on the delivery of passengers, proceed immediately to the proper stand; nor to remain near the footways longer than is necessary to take or deliver passengers, under a penalty of one dollar for each offence.

On all public occasions private carriages, owned by persons subject to the operation of the local ordinances of the city, are placed under the same regulations, and the owners and drivers are subjected to the same penalties as the owners or drivers of hackney carriages, cabs, &c.

*Fare.—Between day-break and eight o'clock,
P. M.*

From the Capitol square to the Eastern branch bridge, (known as the Navy Yard bridge,) 31 cts.

From the Capitol square to the Eastern branch bridge, (known as the Middle bridge,) 31 cents;

From the Capitol square to the Navy Yard, 25 cents;

From the Capitol square to the south end of New-Jersey avenue, 25 cents;

From the Capitol square to Greenleaf's point, 25 cents;

From the Capitol square to Seventecnth street west, 25 cents;

For any distance between the Capitol square and any of the abovementioned places, not exceeding one-half of the entire distance, 12½ cents; but any distance more than one-half shall be reckoned as the entire distance;

From the Navy Yard to the Middle bridge, 25 cents;

From the President's square to Greenleaf's point, 25 cents;

From the President's square to the western limits of the city, 25 cents;

From the Baltimore Railroad depôt to the National or Indian Queen Hotels, 12½ cents;

From the said depôt to the hotel upon Pennsylvania avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, 25 cents;

From the National or Indian Queen Hotels, to City Hall, or from any place in the vicinity of those places, to the Steamboat wharf, 12½ cents;

From the Steamboat wharf to either of the said places, or places in their vicinity, 12½ cents;

From the National or Indian Queen Hotel, the City Hall, or any place in the vicinity of them, to any place east of Seventeenth street west, or to any place west of Sixth street east, or to any place south of P street north, or to any place north of K street south, 12½ cents;

For any distance between Greenleaf's point and the Navy Yard, the Navy Yard and Middle bridge, or between the President's square and Greenleaf's point, or the western limits of the city, not exceeding one-half the entire distance, twelve and a half

cents; but any distance more than the one half, shall be reckoned as the whole distance.

No charge, however, can be made exceeding twelve and a half cents per mile, for any distance above two miles.

In case of detention of a hackney carriage, &c., over five minutes, the driver shall be allowed on the whole hack, &c., a sum not exceeding twelve and a half cents for every fifteen minutes; and for conveyance of persons from one place to another, not mentioned above, at the rate of twelve and a half cents per mile. For detentions later than eight o'clock, P. M., at the rate of fifty per cent. on the foregoing charges in addition. Owner or driver *refusing* to carry a passenger at the above rates, or who shall *demand or receive any greater sum* for conveyance, or shall *take up*, when more than two passengers are in a hack, or when they shall agree to pay for three seats, more passengers, without permission of the persons in the hack, shall *pay five dollars for every offence*; and if such owner or driver shall *demand or receive any greater sum* than that above specified, from any *non-resident*, or shall *refuse* to carry him at the above rates, he shall *forfeit and pay double the above penalty*.

Sleighs running for hire are subject to the same provisions, regulations and penalties as the hackney carriages, cabs, &c., and the owners are required to take out license for running the same, provided they be not owners of hackney carriages, cabs, &c.

An abstract of this law is to be furnished by the Register to every owner of a hackney carriage, cab, &c., and to each ordinary or tavern keeper, a

copy of the rates of fare established by this act, and a copy of the abstract neatly printed and framed; and it is made the duty of every such ordinary or tavern keeper, on the receipt of it to hang it up for public information in the most conspicuous part of his house, under the penalty of six dollars for every week he may neglect to do so.

No person under sixteen years of age is allowed to drive any hackney carriage, sleigh, or cab, under a penalty of five dollars for each offence.

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS.—All hawkers and pedlars are prohibited from hawking or carrying about in this city any goods, wares or merchandise, except such as are manufactured within the city, without a license, for which fifty dollars shall be paid, under the penalty of twenty dollars for each offence. Poultry, fish, meat, breadstuffs, butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables and fruits are excepted.

HEALTH.—A Board of Health, consisting of one physician and one citizen of each ward, is annually appointed, who has the power to adopt such a code of regulations for the preservation of the health of the city as may not be repugnant to the charter; to declare what are considered by it as nuisances or sources of disease; to cause to be removed, under a penalty of from one to five dollars, any nuisance that may exist in any cellar or domestic enclosure, after giving notice thereof to the owner to remove the same; and to demand entry into any house, cellar, or enclosures in which its members have cause to suspect that a nuisance, dangerous to the health of the city, exists; and the owner or occupier refusing to open the same and

admit a free examination, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars.

Hogs.—Hogs are prohibited from going at large, and it is lawful for any police officer or any other person to take them up, and convey them to the Washington Asylum for the use of the asylum. The person taking them up and conveying them to the asylum, shall receive one dollar for each hog so taken up and delivered.

NON-RESIDENT MERCHANTS.—Persons not actual residents are prohibited from selling or offering to sell any goods, wares, or merchandise, without first obtaining a license from the Register, for which they are required to pay one hundred and twenty-five dollars for one year, eighty dollars for six months, and sixty dollars for three months: no license to be granted for less than three months. Persons offending against this law liable to the penalty of twenty dollars for every day they shall sell. Residents obtaining a license to sell goods, &c., not to allow any non-residents to sell under their license, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each day they shall sell.

NUISANCES.—Persons making excavations in the streets or public reservations and suffering them to remain open twenty-four hours are liable to a fine of five dollars, and if after notice thereof by the commissioner, they neglect to fill up the same within ten days, to a fine of ten dollars. The owner of every vacant lot in which an excavation exists, is required to have it filled up, and upon refusal to fill up, drain, or enclose the excavation, drain the stagnant waters, or enclose the areas, he shall pay a fine of ten dollars, exclusive of the ex-

pense incurred in filling up, draining or enclosing the same. Persons having or causing any nuisance or obstruction, to be fined one dollar, and if not removed in twenty-four hours after due notice in writing from the commissioner, to be fined ten dollars. Every cow, horse, &c., dying on any of the streets, &c., must be removed and buried by the owner within twelve hours after being duly notified, under a penalty of not less than five nor more than ten dollars. Persons leaving offals of fish, without burying them, more than twenty-four hours, to be fined ten dollars; making an excavation under a privy instead of using a box, to be fined ten dollars, and the excavation to be filled up at the expense of the owner; and obstructing a bridge to be fined one dollar. When any member of the Board of Health shall give notice of any nuisance in warm weather, it must be removed within twenty-four hours under a penalty of five dollars, to be paid by the person offending; and all nuisances or obstructions whose removal is not otherwise provided for shall be removed by the commissioner of the ward, at the expense of the person offending, if it does not exceed the amount of the penalty.

POLICE OFFICERS OF THE CITY.—These consist of twelve magistrates, two for each ward, to be designated in joint meeting of the two boards, and *ten Police Constables* appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen: two for the First, two for the Second, three for the Third ward, and one for each of the three Eastern wards; the latter three also act as Commissioners of their respective wards. These constables are required to enforce the laws of the

Corporation, and to make monthly returns to the Mayor, under a penalty of ten dollars for every neglect. Their compensation is fifty dollars per annum; but the Police Constables of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards receive an addition of fifty dollars each a year for performing the duties of Commissioners.

PUMPS, WELLS, SPRINGS, AND HYDRANTS.—Water is supplied to a neighborhood by wells, pumps, springs, or hydrants, upon the application to the Mayor of two-thirds of the inhabitants, or so many as in his opinion constitute that proportion of the inhabitants of a neighborhood, and the expense to be paid by the Corporation, and afterwards assessed on the real property within such distance of the pump, hydrant, or spring, as may be benefitted or the value thereof enhanced thereby; one half of the expense thereof to be reimbursed or paid by the owners of such property. The pumps, hydrants and springs to be afterwards kept in order or repair by the Corporation. No fish to be cleaned, clothes washed, horses watered, or casks filled and left at any public spring, pump, or hydrant, by which the water may be rendered impure, under a penalty of five dollars for every offence.

SHOOTING.—No person is allowed to fire a gun or pistol idly or for sport, within two hundred and fifty yards of any dwelling house in that part of the city contained in north M street, Massachusetts avenue, Seventh street, Pennsylvania avenue, the Eastern branch, Sixth street, West Virginia avenue and Rock creek, or in any part of the city on the Sabbath, under a penalty not exceeding ten

dollars nor less than five dollars. Parents and masters accountable for those under them.

TAXES.—All property, real and personal, within the limits of the city is taxable, with the following exceptions, viz: houses of public worship and the lots or ground on which they stand; the property of the Corporation; burial grounds; the personal property of the United States; and the wearing apparel, and the necessary tools and implements used in carrying on any trade or occupation.

The tax on every hundred dollars worth of real and personal property is,	-	75cts.
On male slaves, property of residents, between fifteen and forty-five years of age,	- - - - -	\$2 00
Female do., property of residents, be- tween fifteen and forty-five years of age,	- - - - -	1 00
Male do., property of non-residents, be- tween twelve and eighteen years of age,	- - - - -	5 00
Male do., property of non-residents, over eighteen years of age,	- - - - -	20 00
Female do., property of non-residents, over fifteen years of age,	- - - - -	2 00
On dogs, male,	- - - - -	2 00
female,	- - - - -	5 00
On coaches, from	- - - - -	2 to 15 00
For a license to run a hackney carriage, cab, &c., to residents,	- - - - -	10 00
For do., to residents of Georgetown,	- - - - -	20 00
For do., to non-residents,	- - - - -	50 00
For license to keep a tavern or ordinary,	- - - - -	60 00

For license to sell all kinds and quantities of spirituous liquors, wines, cordials, strong beer and cider, - - -	\$60 00
For license to retail spirituous liquors, not less than a pint, and to sell groceries, hardware, dry goods, &c., - -	20 00
For license to sell hardware, medicine, perfumery, jewelry, &c., - - -	20 00
For license to keep confectioner's shop, -	10 00
For license to keep do., with privilege to sell cordials and fermented and distilled liquors, - - - - -	60 00
For license to a merchant to sell bottled porter, ale, &c., - - - - -	50 00
For license for theatrical amusements, per day, - - - - -	5 00
For license for keeping a billiard table, -	100 00
For license for vending lottery tickets, -	300 00
For license to a broker or money exchanger, - - - - -	200 00
For license to sell hats and shoes not manufactured in the city, or to sell the same, in addition to any other license, - - - - -	20 00
For license to hawkers and pedlars, -	50 00
For license to auctioneers, - - - -	100 00
For license to non-resident merchants, -	125 00
For license for selling fire-crackers, -	50 00
For license for dealing in slaves, - -	400 00
For license for running carts and drays, property of residents, each, - - -	2 50
For license for running wagons, each, -	5 50
For license for running wagons, property of non-residents, each, - - -	8 00

For license for running carts and drays,
 property of non-residents, each, - - \$5 00
 For license for exhibiting curiosities,
 per week, - - - - - 10 00

All persons carrying on the same line of business for which the license was obtained, without a renewal thereof, within ten days from the expiration of the license, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for every week they shall carry on such business, or neglect or refuse to renew their licenses.

TREES.—Any person, injuring any of the trees, and boxes around them, in any of the avenues or streets of the city, is liable to a fine of not less than five dollars, nor exceeding twenty dollars; and for tying a horse to any such tree or box he shall forfeit and pay five dollars.

**AN ABSTRACT OF THE BUILDING REGULATIONS
 ADOPTED BY PRESIDENT WASHINGTON AND
 THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY, IN 1791-4.**

The first regulation declares, that all buildings on the streets shall be parallel thereto, or withdrawn therefrom at the pleasure of the improver.

That the person or persons appointed by the commissioners to superintend the buildings may enter on the land of any person to set out the foundation and regulate the walls to be built between the parties, as to the breadth and thickness thereof, which foundation shall be laid equally on the lands of the persons between whom such party walls are to be built, and shall be of the breadth and thickness determined by such person proper; and the first builder shall be reimbursed one moiety

of the charge of such party wall, or so much thereof as the next builder shall have occasion to make use of, before such next builder shall any ways use or break into the wall; the charge or value thereof to be set by the person or persons so appointed by the commissioners.

That no vaults shall be permitted under the streets, nor any encroachments on the footways above by steps, stoops, porches, cellar doors, windows, ditches, or leaning walls, nor shall there be any projection over the street other than the eaves of the house, without the consent of the commissioners.

These regulations were the terms and conditions upon which the conveyances were to be made according to the deeds in trust of the lands within the city. By a subsequent regulation so much of the foregoing is dispensed with as will allow and permit such areas or ditches to be made as are walled on the street side with good stone walls, at least eighteen inches thick of the height of the area, and palisaded with iron as aforesaid on the centre of the wall, leaving seven feet between the line of the street and the palisading. By a proclamation of President Monroe, it was declared that no wooden house, covering more than three hundred and twenty square feet, or higher than twelve feet from the sill to the eaves, shall be erected, nor shall such house be placed within twenty-four feet of any other house. By the acts of the Corporation of March 30, 1822, and July 10th, 1822, it is declared to be unlawful to erect any frame house higher than twenty feet from the sill to the top ridge of the roof, under the penalty of five

dollars for every week the same shall remain; and to erect any wooden dwelling house or other wooden house nearer to a brick or stone building than twenty-four feet, under the penalty of twenty dollars, and five dollars for every week such wooden building shall be continued; and all frame houses intended to be occupied as a blacksmith's shop, factories, or livery stables, are prohibited under the above penalties from being erected within fifty feet of any brick or stone building. Every building one or more sides of which shall be of wood, though one or both gable ends are of brick, shall be considered as a wooden building.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President must be thirty-five years of age, fourteen years a resident of the United States, and a natural born citizen, or a citizen at the time the Constitution was adopted. In case of removal from office, death, resignation, or inability, the duties of the office devolve on the Vice-President; and in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of President and Vice-President, the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and if no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being is to act as President. The President is the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into

the service of the United States. He grants reprieves, and pardons offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He has power to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators concur; to nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint all ambassadors, other public ministers, consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, established by law, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by the Constitution and laws. His salary is twenty-five thousand dollars per annum; which cannot be increased or diminished during the term for which he was elected, and which term is four years. He and the Vice-President are elected by electors, chosen as the Legislatures of the several States may provide. The electors shall equal in number the Senators and Representatives of the several States at the time of election; and no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, can be appointed an elector.

The votes for President and Vice-President are given by the electors on the first Wednesday of December, in every fourth year, throughout the Union. The electors meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President separately. The lists of the number of votes given and persons voted for are sealed and transmitted to the seat of the Government, directed to the President of the Senate, who, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, opens all the certificates, and the votes are counted by a committee appointed for that purpose. If no person has a majority of votes

then the House of Representatives chooses immediately the President from the persons, not exceeding three, having the highest number of votes on the list of those voted for as President. But in choosing the President, the votes are taken by States, the representation from each State having *one vote*. A majority of all the States is necessary to a choice.

The following table will show the number of Presidents who have filled the Executive chair since the organization of the Government, and the period of their birth, inauguration, and age when elected. All but Washington have resided in this city.

	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Inaug.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1. George Washington,	Feb. 22, 1732	1789	57
2. John Adams,	Oct. 19, 1735	1797	62
3. Thomas Jefferson,	April 2, 1743	1801	58
4. James Madison,	March 5, 1751	1809	58
5. James Monroe,	April 2, 1759	1817	58
6. John Quincy Adams,	July 2, 1766	1825	59
7. Andrew Jackson,	March 15, 1767	1829	62
8. Martin Van Buren,	Dec. 5, 1782	1837	55
9. William H. Harrison,	Feb. 9, 1773	1841	68
10. John Tyler,	March 29, 1790	1841	51

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Vice-President is *ex-officio* President of the Senate. His compensation is five thousand dollars per annum. His duty is to preside over the deliberations of the Senate, and when he does not, his place is supplied by a President *pro tempore*, who is chosen from the body of Senators by ballot, and who receives an additional compensation. The

Vice-President is not a member of the cabinet; and both he and the President of the United States are removeable by impeachment. No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President is eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Previously to the year 1789 this Department was styled the Department of Foreign Affairs; to which it should now be exclusively confined. The Secretary is a member of the cabinet. He conducts the negotiations of all treaties with foreign powers, and corresponds officially with the American Ministers at foreign courts, and with those of foreign powers resident near this Government. He performs the duties also of the Home Department. He has charge of the seal of the United States, but cannot affix it to the commission until after being signed by the President. He is entrusted with the publication and distribution of all the acts and resolutions of Congress, and all treaties with foreign nations and Indian tribes. The original of all the laws and treaties, and the public correspondence with foreign nations, are preserved in this department, with copies of the statutes of the several States, which the Secretary is required to procure and preserve. He also grants passports to American citizens visiting foreign countries; preserves the evidence of copy-rights, and has the control of the Patent Office. Like all the Executive officers, he holds his office at the will of the President. His salary is six thousand dollars per annum.

PATENT OFFICE.

This office was established by an act of 1790, to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for a limited time, to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries. According to this act the Secretaries of State and War and Attorney General, or any two of them, were on application, to grant patents for such inventions as they should deem sufficiently useful and important. This duty being found too laborious for these officers, who had other duties to attend to, the law was altered in 1793, and it was made the duty of the Secretary of State to issue patents, under the revision of the Attorney General. It then became a part of the State Department, and has continued so ever since.

The first superintendent of the Patent Office was Dr. W. Thornton, a gentleman of considerable talents, and great attainments, who continued to officiate for many years. In the year 1836 the office was destroyed by fire, and almost all the models, records, &c., were consumed. Upwards of nine thousand patents had been issued during the period between 1790 and 1836. In that year a new law was enacted, repealing all former acts on the subject.

By this law the office is attached to the State Department, under the title of the Patent Office, and the chief officer is denominated the Commissioner of Patents, who is appointed by the President, and whose compensation is three thousand dollars per annum, with the privilege of franking all letters and packages relating to the business of

the office. He appoints, with the approval of the Secretary of State, his chief clerk, and subordinate officers, who are interdicted from acquiring, except by inheritance, any right or interest in any patent which has been or may be granted.

The Commissioner is required to provide a seal with a suitable device; and all copies of records, books, papers, or drawings belonging to the office, under the signature of the Commissioner, or chief clerk when the office is vacant, with the seal affixed, shall be competent evidence in all cases in which the originals could be evidence. All patents are issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the office, signed by the Secretary of State, and countersigned by the Commissioner, and recorded with the specifications, &c. Every patent shall contain a short description or title of the invention or discovery, and shall grant to the applicant, his heirs, &c., for a term not exceeding fourteen years, the exclusive right of making, using, and vending the invention or discovery. Application in writing for a patent may be made to the Commissioner, and he, on due proceedings had, may grant the patent; but the applicant must previously deliver a written description of his invention, in full, clear and exact terms, accompanied with a drawing and written references, or with specimens of the ingredients in sufficient quantity for experiment. These descriptions and drawings are to be signed by the inventor, and attested by two witnesses, and filed in the Patent Office. He must also make oath or affirmation that he believes himself to be the original inventor, and that he does not know or believe that the art, machine,

&c., to be patented, was ever before known or used, and of what country he is a citizen.

Upon filing this application, and the payment of thirty dollars, the Commissioner causes an examination to be made of the alleged new invention, and if it appears to be original, and is deemed of sufficient usefulness and importance, a patent is issued. If, however, it should appear to have been previously invented, the applicant is notified of the fact, and if he pleases to withdraw his application, relinquishing his claim to the model, he shall be entitled to receive back twenty dollars; but if he persists in his claim for a patent, he will be required to make oath or affirmation anew, and on an appeal and request in writing, may have the decision of a *Board of Examiners*, to consist of three disinterested persons to be appointed by the Secretary of State, and under oath, who shall receive for their services ten dollars each. This board can on examination of the matter referred to them, reverse the decision of the Commissioner, in whole or in part, and he shall be governed thereby. Before the board shall be instituted, the applicant must pay twenty-five dollars. If the Commissioner is of opinion that the application would interfere with any other patent for which an application may be pending, or any unexpired patent, it is made his duty to notify the applicant of the fact, and if he shall be dissatisfied with such decision, he may appeal from it, and apply for a Board of Examiners, in the manner above stated.

No original inventor, having previously taken out letters patent in a foreign country, and the same having been published within six months

next preceding the filing of the specification and drawing, shall be deprived of the right to a patent for such invention. But before any application for a patent can be considered, the applicant must pay into the Treasury of the United States, or into the Patent Office, if a citizen of the United States, or an alien residing in the United States for one year preceding, and has made oath of his intention to become a citizen, thirty dollars; if a British subject five hundred dollars, and all other persons three hundred dollars. The moneys thus received constitute a fund for the payment of the salaries of the officers and clerks, and the expenses of the Patent Office. The executor or administrator of a person to whom a patent might have been granted, and who dies before such patent shall have been issued, has the right to apply for and obtain such patent for the heirs at law of the deceased.

Patents are assignable in law, either in whole or in part, by an instrument in writing, which shall be recorded in the Patent Office, within three months after its execution, and for which the assignee shall pay to the Commissioner three dollars. Persons desiring further time to mature their inventions, may upon paying twenty dollars into the Treasury, or Patent Office, file a caveat, describing his machine, &c., and praying protection of his right till he shall have matured it; and the amount so paid shall be considered, if he afterwards takes out a patent, a part of the sum required to be paid for a patent, and the caveat shall be filed in the confidential archives of the office.

If a patentee desires an extension of his patent beyond the term of his limitation, he must apply

for it in writing to the Commissioner, and set forth the grounds for such application. And the Commissioner, upon the applicant's paying forty dollars to the credit of the Treasury, shall give notice in the principal newspapers of Washington, &c., of such application. The Secretary of State, the Commissioner of the Patent Office, and the Solicitor of the Treasury, shall constitute a board to hear and decide upon the evidence adduced before them, and if it shall appear to them just and proper to extend the term of the patent, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to renew and extend the patent for the term of seven years after the expiration of the first term; but no extension shall be granted after the expiration of the term for which it was originally issued.

In consequence of the destruction of the Patent Office by fire in 1836, Congress passed a law in 1837, making it the duty of the Commissioner, among other things, to procure a duplicate of such of the models destroyed as were most valuable and interesting, and a temporary board of commissioners was appointed to consider and determine upon the best mode of obtaining models of a suitable construction, and what models might be procured in pursuance of this section of the law. In consequence of this provision a large number of the lost models and drawings have been replaced, and the model room is rapidly filling up.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This office was created in 1789. The Secretary superintends the fiscal concerns of the Govern-

ment, and recommends to Congress measures for improving the revenue. He is a member of the cabinet. This department is empowered to issue warrants of distress in the nature of executions upon judgments upon certificates of balances from the first Comptroller against principals and sureties in default; and the judges of the courts of the United States are clothed with extensive chancery jurisdiction, to correct any evil that might result to individuals under such warrants.

In 1830 the office of Solicitor of the Treasury was created. He superintends all civil suits commenced in the name of the United States, until they are carried into the Supreme Court, where the Attorney General takes charge of them. He also instructs the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Clerks, in all matters and proceedings relating to those suits, and receives from them, after the end of each term, reports of their condition and progress; and receives from the collectors reports of custom house bonds put in suit, &c. A portion of these duties had previously been performed by the Fifth Auditor, as agent of the Treasury.

The Treasury Department is divided into the office of Secretary, (who superintends the whole, but is not absolute,) *two Comptrollers, five Auditors, a Register, a Treasurer, and a Solicitor*. All moneys appropriated for the War and Navy Departments must be drawn from the Treasury by warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the requisitions of the Secretaries of those departments, countersigned by the Second Comptroller, and registered by the proper Auditor. All advances of public money are prohibited in any case;

and all persons who receive public moneys for disbursement must render quarterly accounts to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement; and all officers of the Government who neglect to comply with this regulation are forthwith reported to the President, and dismissed. The salary of the Secretary of the Treasury is \$6,000 per annum.

OFFICE OF FIRST COMPTROLLER.

This officer examines all accounts settled by the First and Fifth Auditors, and certifies the balances arising thereon to the Register; countersigns all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury; reports to him the official forms to be used in the offices for collecting the public revenue, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several persons employed therein. He superintends the preservation of the public accounts, and provides for the regular payment of all moneys which may be collected. His salary is \$3,000 per annum.

OFFICE OF SECOND COMPTROLLER.

The Second Comptroller decides upon all accounts originating in the War and Navy Departments; and from his decision there is no appeal except to Congress. In addition to the examination and revisal of accounts settled in the offices of the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors, he also decides on all appeals from the decision of the Auditors; registers the reports of certificates of

balances for or against the United States; registers and countersigns all the requisitions drawn by the Secretaries of War and Navy, warranted by law; registers and preserves all contracts and bonds entered into or taken by those departments; directs suits and stoppages on account of delinquences; keeps the account with each specific appropriation, and makes the annual and other statements of disbursements, and the state of the appropriations required by law, or the heads of departments, and prescribes the forms and manner of keeping and stating the accounts, and superintends their preservation. His salary is \$3,000 per annum.

OFFICE OF FIRST AUDITOR.

This officer receives all accounts accruing in the Treasury Department; and after examination, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the First Comptroller for his decision. His salary is the same as that of the Comptroller's.

OFFICE OF SECOND AUDITOR.

The duties of this officer are confined to the settlement of accounts arising out of the military service, viz: to accounts relative to the pay of the army, subsistence, and forage, and pay of officers and their servants; to those belonging to the clothing and purchasing department; to those for the contingent disbursements of the army, where there have been no specific appropriations by Con-

gress; to those relating to the purchase of medicines, surgical instruments, hospital stores, &c., and to all accounts growing out of the medical department of the army; to those relating to the recruiting service, the various arsenals, fortifications, arming and equipping the militia, &c.; for disbursements at the national armories; and in the Indian Department, such as the payment of agents, presents, annuities, holding treaties, running boundary lines, &c.; and to the property accounts of the army arising out of the above expenditures. His salary is \$3,000 per annum.

OFFICE OF THIRD AUDITOR.

In this office all accounts for the Quartermaster's Department, both as to money and property, are audited, and all accounts for subsistence for the army, and for fortifications; for the Military Academy, roads, surveys, and other internal improvements; for revolutionary, invalid, and half pay pensions; pensions to widows and orphans; outstanding claims arising before and during the last war, and all unsettled accounts of the War Department, from the commencement of the Government to the 1st of July, 1815. His salary is \$3,000 per annum.

OFFICE OF FOURTH AUDITOR.

The Fourth Auditor receives all accounts growing out of the Navy Department. He examines them, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the

Second Comptroller for his decision. His salary is \$3,000 per annum.

OFFICE OF FIFTH AUDITOR.

The Fifth Auditor attends to all accounts relative to the State Department, General Post Office, and those arising out of the Indian trade. He transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates of balances, to the First Comptroller for his decision. He also superintends the building and repairing of light houses, light vessels, beacons, buoys, and piers, the supplying the light houses with oil, and the adjustment of the expenditures of the light house establishment. His salary is \$3,000 per annum.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasurer receives and keeps the moneys of the United States, and disburses the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the proper Comptroller and Auditor, and recorded by the Register. Salary \$3,000 per annum.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

The Register's duty is to keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, and of all debts due to or by the Government. He also keeps the district tonnage accounts of the United States; receives from the Comptrollers the

accounts which have been finally adjusted, and preserves them, with their vouchers and certificates; records all warrants for the receipt or payment of moneys at the Treasury, certifies the same, and transmits to the Secretary of the Treasury copies of the certificates of balances of the accounts adjusted. He is also required to prepare statistical accounts or statements of the commerce of the United States, to be laid before Congress annually. Salary \$3,000 per annum.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The head of this office is appointed by the President and Senate, and is called Commissioner; and the office is a branch of the Treasury Department; but prior to 1812 patents were issued from the State Department. In that year the General Land Office was established, in which all patents for land are now made out and recorded. The salary of the Commissioner is \$3,000 per annum.

The public lands, or national domain, are those originally ceded by the States, which, by virtue of their several charters, laid claim to them, and the lands held by France in Louisiana, and by Spain in the Floridas, at the time of purchase. The Indian title to these lands is extinguished by paying an equivalent in money and goods. When the title is thus extinguished, the territory is laid off into land districts, and land offices are established thereon, and the duties of these offices are executed by a *Register* and *Receiver of Public Moneys*.

The lands, before they are offered for sale, are surveyed. They are divided into townships, six

miles square, which are subdivided into thirty-six sections, one mile square, containing each six hundred and forty acres; and are sold in whole, half, quarter, and half-quarter sections; complete payment must be made on the day of purchase, and the highest bidder at a public sale failing to pay, the tract must be again offered for sale, and the failing bidder is rendered incapable of purchasing at such sale. The minimum price of these lands is fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The Commissioner gives due notice of the times and places at which the sales are to take place; and all patents for lands sold or granted by the United States, are issued by him, upon certificates from the several land offices or military land warrants. Salt springs and lead mines are reserved from sale, but may be leased by the President; and one section, of six hundred and forty acres, in each township, is given as a fund for the perpetual support of schools in the township.

Warrants for Virginia military bounties issue from the Virginia Land Office of the State, and are checked at the General Land Office of the United States, before patents can be issued on them. Warrants for military bounties for Revolutionary services, and services in the late war, issue from the Department of War. These warrants are in the nature of certificates, and the location of the two latter classes is determined by lot.

By act of Congress, of 1841, the residue of the nett proceeds of the sales of these lands, after deducting the ten per cent. to be paid to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Michigan, over

and above what each of those States is entitled to by the terms of the compact between them and the United States, is to be divided among the twenty-six States of the Union, the District of Columbia, and Territories, according to their respective federal population as ascertained by the last census; provided the distributive share to which the District of Columbia shall be entitled, shall be applied to free schools, or education in some other form, as Congress may direct. Moneys due and payable to any State, or the District of Columbia, as its portion, shall be first applied to the payment of any debt due and payable from such State, &c., to the United States. The nett proceeds to be faithfully applied to objects of internal improvement, within the States aforesaid; to be, when completed, made free for the transportation of the United States mail and munitions of war and passage of troops.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

This department was established in 1789. The head of it at first had the superintendence of naval affairs, but a new department was soon organized. The Secretary of War superintends every branch of the military service, is a member of the cabinet, and is removeable at the will of the President. To this department belongs the erection of all fortifications; making topographical surveys, surveying and leasing the national lead mines, and directing the intercourse with Indian tribes.

Attached to this department, and under the immediate direction of the Secretary, are the following bureaus, viz: a Bureau of Requisitions; of Bounty

Lands; of Pensions; of Indian affairs; and an Engineer office; an Ordnance office; a Commissary General's office; a Paymaster General's office, and a Surgeon General's office. All these are located in Washington, together with the Head-Quarters of the Major-General, and the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster General's offices.

One of the most important bureaus attached to this department is that of INDIAN AFFAIRS, to which all matters touching our Indian relations are referred, and, under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, acted on. This bureau is growing yearly more important, from our relations with the Indian tribes, removed and being removed beyond the Mississippi. A new organization of the department should be formed, and a separate and independent department created, which should be exclusively confined to the transaction of Indian affairs, under the supervision of the President alone.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

The head of the Corps of Engineers holds his office in Washington, and directs and regulates the Corps of Engineers, and those of the Topographical Engineers who may be attached to the Engineer Department, and is also the Inspector of the Military Academy, and charged with its correspondence.

To this department belongs the duty of reconnoitering and surveying for military purposes and internal improvements; the preservation of topographical and geographical memoirs and draw-

ings; the selection of sites, the formation of plans and estimates, the construction, repair, &c., of fortifications, and the disbursements of the moneys appropriated for those objects, including those of the Military Academy. Also the superintendence of roads, canals, navigation of rivers, repairs and improvements of harbors; or the entrance into them, &c., authorized by Congress.

The head of the Topographical bureau is also stationed at Washington, and, among other duties, he is charged with the safe keeping and preservation of the instruments, books, charts, maps, &c., belonging to the Engineer Department, and responsible for their preservation and arrangement.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

The senior officer of the Ordnance Department is stationed at Washington. The duties of this department consist in providing, inspecting, distributing and preserving all the articles coming under the head of ordnance and ordnance stores; in supplying the troops, posts and garrisons according to the wants of the service, and also in providing and distributing the arms and equipments authorized for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The objects of this department are to insure an efficient system of supplies to the army. The Quartermaster General is stationed at Washington, and his duties are multifarious. He occasion-

ally visits the stations of the subordinate officers of the department, and he has the exclusive control of all the quartermasters, and assistant quartermasters, of all officers and agents making disbursements on account of the department, and of all regimental and company officers, in every thing relating to barracks and quarters. An assistant quartermaster is attached to the office of the Quartermaster General, who officiates during the absence of the head, and is charged with the disbursements at Washington. All communications relating to the duties of the department, or any branch or officer thereof, must be addressed to the Quartermaster General.

The officers of this department are charged with providing quarters and transportation for the troops, and for all military stores, provisions, camp and garrison equipage and artillery, and for opening and repairing roads, and constructing and repairing bridges necessary to the movements of any part of the army. They must provide good and sufficient store houses for all military supplies; appoint storekeepers, when necessary; purchase all forage, fuel, straw, &c., for the use of the troops; dragoon and artillery horses, and horses, oxen, wagons, carts, and boats, for the transportation of baggage and for garrison purposes; and provide materials for constructing and repairing barracks, hospitals, stables and bridges.

Every officer of this department, before entering upon the duties of his office, must give bond to the United States, with two or more good and sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of his duties: the Quartermaster General in the sum

of fifty thousand dollars, quartermasters twenty thousand dollars, assistant quartermasters ten thousand dollars, and storekeepers five thousand dollars.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

The head of this office is the Commissary General, whose duty it is to purchase, on the orders and estimates of the War Department, all clothing, dragoon saddles and bridles, tents, camp kettles, &c., and all articles required by the army, except such as are ordered to be purchased by the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Medical Departments. This department is subject only to the orders of the Secretary of War. The office is at Philadelphia.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

This officer is stationed at Washington, and is charged with all the military responsibilities of the department in all its details. The subordinate Paymasters or officers are subject only to the orders of the Secretary of War and the Paymaster General; but are liable to arrest by the senior officer of the department or command to which they may be arranged for the regular payment of the troops.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The Commissary General of Subsistence is stationed at Washington, and it is his duty to make

all estimates of expenditure for his department; regulates the transmission of funds to his assistants; receives their returns and accounts, and adjusts them for settlement.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Surgeon General is stationed at Washington. He issues all orders and instructions in relation to the professional duties of the officers of the medical staff, and receives their reports. He also receives confidential reports from the medical directors of armies, &c., relative to the condition of hospitals and infirmaries; the character and conduct of the surgeons and assistant surgeons, state of their books and accounts, medical topography, prevailing diseases, causes and treatment adopted. He also receives from every surgeon and assistant surgeon duplicate semi-annual returns of the public property under his charge; and annual requisitions for the supplies required for each hospital, regiment, post, or garrison, for the ensuing year; and transmits them to the Apothecaries Department. From the officers of this department he receives duplicates of all invoices of supplies, put up for and delivered to the several surgeons, &c., and also a return of the several articles purchased, received, and issued by them. He examines the returns and accounts of surgeons, &c., and if correct, certifies them, and at the end of each year, and oftener if necessary, sends them to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for final settlement. It is also his duty to make to the Secretary of War such reports and returns as may be

necessary to explain all the concerns of the department under his charge.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

This office was organized in 1798. The Secretary issues all orders to the navy of the United States, and superintends the whole naval establishment. He is a member of the cabinet; and holds his office at the will of the President. In 1815 a Board of Navy Commissioners was created to aid him in the discharge of his duties. His salary is \$6,000 per annum.

BOARD OF NAVY COMMISSIONERS.

This board consists of three officers of the navy, in rank not below that of a post captain: the officer holding the oldest commission presides. It is attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and, under his superintendence, performs all the duties relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war, &c. The board appoints its own Secretary, and its books are at all times subject to the inspection of the President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Navy. The salary of the Commissioners is \$3,500 each per annum.

Historical Sketch of the Navy.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war there was not a single armed vessel belonging to any of the Colonies. In 1775 Rhode-Island

fitted out two small schooners to defend the coasting trade, and Connecticut also had two small vessels. In the spring of 1776 Massachusetts fitted out several armed vessels, the flag of which bore a figure of the pine tree, and the motto "*Appeal to Heaven*;" which is thought to be the old Colonial flag. The first naval battle took place about three weeks after the battle of Lexington. A British schooner, armed with four six-pounders and swivels, and attended by two sloops, was attacked by about thirty young men, commanded by Captain O'Brien and Joseph Wheaton,* and captured, and all on board made prisoners. Wheaton had the honor of being the first to pull down the enemy's flag. General Washington undertook to get up and send out an expedition of six vessels, and was obliged in his instructions to the commanders to address them as part of the *army*. Congress had taken no steps to organize a naval force. Rhode-Island was the first to recommend the formation of one, and the Assembly of that State instructed its delegates to use all their efforts in Congress to effect it; and that body passed resolutions to fit out a fleet, and organize a court for the trial and condemnation of prizes. In December, 1775, Congress commissioned several other vessels, amounting to thirteen. And thus commenced our gallant navy; which now consists of eleven ships of the line, seventy-four and one hundred and twenty guns; one ship razeed, fifty-four guns; fourteen frigates first class, forty-four guns; two frigates

* Joseph Wheaton was the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, when the seat of Government was removed to this city, and resided here for several years.

second class, thirty-six guns; eighteen sloops of war, sixteen to twenty guns; two brigs of war, ten guns; four schooners, four to ten guns; four steamers; three store ships; three receiving vessels, and five small schooners, making in all sixty-seven vessels.

There are two dry docks, one at Norfolk and one at Charlestown, constructed of hewn granite. The former cost \$872,220, and the latter \$652,482.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

This office was created in 1789. The Attorney General is a member of the cabinet, and holds his office at the will of the President. It is his duty to prosecute and conduct all suits in the Supreme Court, in which the Government is concerned, and to give his advice and opinion upon questions of law, when required by the President, or requested by the heads of any of the departments, touching any matter that may concern their departments. His salary is \$4,000 per annum.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

This office was organized in 1789, and is under the superintendence of the Postmaster General, who is now a member of the cabinet. He is aided in the discharge of his duties by two Assistants, who are appointed by the President and Senate. He has the sole appointment of all Postmasters throughout the United States; the making of all contracts for carrying the mails; the superintendence of the business connected with mail

depredations; the payment of balances due by Postmasters; the bank accounts of the department, and all other matters in relation to its administration, not committed to his Assistants. His salary is \$6,000 per annum.

The *First Assistant Postmaster General* arranges the connexions of the mails on all the mail routes in the United States; regulates their speed, the frequency of their trips, and mode of conveyance; advertises for mail service; receives proposals, and prepares them for the action of the Postmaster General. He attends to the execution of contracts; prepares for decision all propositions for changes in mail service; fixes on the location of distributing post offices; provides and sends out mail bags, locks and keys, and performs all acts appertaining to post roads, &c. All letters relating to these several duties are addressed to this officer. His salary is \$2,500 per annum; and his office is called the *Contract Office*.

The *Second Assistant Postmaster General* attends to all matters relating to the establishment and discontinuance of post offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of Postmasters, under the direction of the Postmaster General, and all matters relating to the reception, proper management, and distribution of the mails. He is appointed by the President and Senate; and all letters relating to the duties abovementioned, and all recommendations of, and complaints against Postmasters, are to be addressed to him. His salary is \$2,500 per annum, and his office is called the *Appointment Office*.

Third Assistant Postmaster General. This officer receives and sends letters and packages in relation to the business of the office, free of postage. His salary is \$2,500 per annum, and his office is called the *Inspection Office*.

The *Auditor of the General Post Office* is appointed by the President and Senate, and receives \$3,000 per annum. His duty is to audit and settle all accounts of the Post Office Department, and to certify the balances to the Postmaster General; he is required to report to the Postmaster General the official forms of papers to be used by Postmasters and other officers of the department; the manner and form of keeping and stating its accounts; to keep and preserve all accounts, with the vouchers, after settlement; to report promptly all delinquences of Postmasters; close the account of the department quarterly, and transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury quarterly statements of its receipts and expenditures; enforce prompt payment of moneys due to the department; institute suits for the recovery of balances due, and cause them to be prosecuted to judgment and execution, or direct suits in chancery, &c.

All Postmasters whose pay exceeds one thousand dollars per annum, must be appointed by the President and Senate.

POSTAGE.

Rates of postage, as established by the act of Congress of 3d March, 1825, and the amendatory act of 2d March, 1827.

For single letters composed of one piece of paper :

	Miles.	Cents.
Any distance not exceeding -	30	6
Over 30, and not exceeding -	80	10
Over 80, do. do. -	150	12½
Over 150, do. do. -	400	18½
Over 400, - - - - -	-	25

Double letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double those rates.

Triple letters, or those composed of three pieces of paper, are charged with triple those rates.

Quadruple letters, or those composed of four pieces of paper, are charged with quadruple those rates.

One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, weighing one ounce, are charged with quadruple postage, and at the same rate should the weight be greater; and quadruple postage is charged on all packets containing four pieces of paper.

Newspaper postage.—For each newspaper, not carried out of the State, but carried not over one hundred miles, one cent. Over one hundred miles, and out of the State in which it is published, one-and-a-half cents.

Magazines and Pamphlets, if published periodically, distance not exceeding one hundred miles, - - - - - 1½ cents per sheet.

Ditto. over 100 miles, 2½ do.

If not published periodically, distance not exceeding 100 miles, - - - - - 4 do.

Ditto. over 100 miles, 6 do.

Small pamphlets, printed on a half or quarter sheet of royal, or less size, are charged with half those rates. Eight pages quarto are rated as *one sheet*, and all other sizes in the same proportion.

The number of sheets which it contains must be printed or written on one of the outer pages of every pamphlet or magazine to be sent by mail. Where the number of sheets is not truly stated, double postage is charged.

Every thing not coming under the denomination of newspapers or pamphlets, is charged with letter postage.

Letters to Canada are forwarded through the agents of the United States at *Kingston*, Upper Canada, and *Montreal*, Lower Canada.

The postage on *ship letters*, if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents; if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage.

Any person, other than the Postmaster General, or his authorized agents, who shall set up a foot or horse post, for the conveyance of letters and packets, upon any post road, which is, or may be established as such by law, shall incur a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars for every letter or packet so carried.

Privilege of Franking.

Letters and packets to and from the following officers of the Government, are by law received and conveyed by post, free of postage:

The President and Vice President of the United States; Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy; Attorney General; Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioner of General Land Office;

Commissioners of Navy Board; Commissary General; Inspectors General; Quartermaster General, Paymaster General, Superintendent of Patent Office, Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Secretary of the Senate, and such individual who shall have been, or may hereafter be, President of the United States; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage.

Each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, may send and receive, free of postage, newspapers, letters and packets, weighing not more than two ounces, (in case of excess of weight, excess alone to be paid for,) and all documents printed by order of either House, during, and sixty days before and after each session of Congress.

Postmasters may send and receive, free of postage, letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and they may receive one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto.

Printers of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may provide.

Violation of Franking Privilege.

Any person who shall frank any letter or letters, other than those written by himself or by his order, on the business of his office, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars; and it is made the especial duty of Postmasters to prosecute for such offence. The law provides, however, that the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy, and Postmaster General, may frank letters

or packets on official business, prepared in any other public office in the absence of the principal thereof.

If any person, having the right to receive letters free of postage, shall receive, enclosed to him, any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it is his duty to return the same to the Post Office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage.

Any person who shall counterfeit the handwriting or frank of any person, or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of postage, shall, for each offence, pay five hundred dollars.

No Postmaster or assistant Postmaster can act as agent for lottery offices, under any color of purchase, or otherwise vend lottery tickets, nor can any Postmaster receive free of postage, or frank any lottery scheme, circulars, or tickets. For a violation of this provision of the law, the persons offending shall suffer a penalty of fifty dollars.

No Postmaster, assistant Postmaster, or clerk employed in any Post Office, can be a contractor, or concerned in any contract for carrying the mail.

CONGRESS.

This is the forty-first year that Congress has assembled in the city of Washington, and for that space of time it has been the seat of the Federal Government. The first President who lived in it was John Adams, and who came with the Government when its seat was removed from Philadelphia

to Washington, then but little else than a forest, the principal avenues being formed by cutting openings through it. General Washington frequently visited it while in progress, before it became the seat of Government, and often expressed his admiration of the beauty of its locality.

The first session of Congress commenced on the 4th of March, 1789, and terminated on the 29th of September, of the same year. There have been, up to 1841, sixty-two sessions, including five extra sessions; one in the year 1797, under the presidency of John Adams, which continued for fifty-seven days; one in 1809, under the presidency of James Madison, of thirty-eight days duration; one in 1813, under the same President, of seventy-one days duration; one in 1837, under the presidency of Martin Van Buren, of forty-two days duration; and one in 1841, under the presidency of John Tyler, of one hundred and five days duration. The two longest regular sessions were in the years 1797 and 1811, which lasted two hundred and forty-six days each. Several of these sessions commenced earlier than the usual period, viz: in September, October, and November.

Names of the Speakers of the House of Representatives, who have been chosen since the formation of the Government: Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Jonathan Trumbull, Jonathan Dayton, Theodore Sedgwick, Nathaniel Macon, Joseph B. Varnum, Henry Clay, Langdon Cheeves, John W. Taylor, Philip P. Barbour, Andrew Stevenson, John Bell, James K. Polk, R. M. T. Hunter, John White. Of these, Mr. Muhlenberg was chosen twice, Mr. Dayton twice, Mr. Macon three times,

Mr. Varnum twice, Mr. Clay six times, Mr. Cheeves twice, Mr. Taylor twice, Mr. Stevenson four times, and Mr. Polk twice. The rest presided during but one Congress.

The Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble at least once a year, on the first Monday in December, unless otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each State; and, of course, the present regular number is fifty-two.

They are chosen by the Legislatures of the several States, for the term of six years, one-third of them being elected biennially.

The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the Senate, in which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the Senators. In his absence, a President *pro tempore* is chosen by the Senate.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the Several States, elected by the people for the term of two years. The Representatives are apportioned among the different States according to population; and one Representative being returned for every 47,700 persons, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution. The present regular number is two hundred and forty-two Representatives, and three Delegates.

The compensation of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, is eight dollars a day, during the period of their attendance in Congress, without deduction in case of sickness; and

eight dollars for every twenty miles travel, in the usual road, in going to and returning from the seat of Government. The compensation of the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is sixteen dollars a day.

EXTRACT OF THE RULES OF THE SENATE.

The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the last preceding adjournment, shall have the preference in the special orders of the day.

On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the President shall direct the gallery to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion, the doors shall remain shut.

The special orders of the day shall not be called by the Chair before one o'clock, unless otherwise directed.

All confidential communications, made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be by the members thereof kept secret; and all treaties which may be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy.

When nominations shall be made in writing by the President of the United States, a future day shall be assigned, unless the Senate unanimously directs otherwise, for taking them into consideration.

All information or remarks, touching or con-

cerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the President to office, shall be kept secret.

When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who votes on that side which prevailed in the question, may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.

The Secretary of the Senate, the Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-Keeper, and the assistant Door-Keeper, shall be chosen on the second Monday of the first session of each Congress.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

There are twenty-two standing committees of the Senate, appointed at the commencement of each session of Congress; nineteen consist of five members, and three of three members each. In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate proceeds by ballot, severally, to appoint the chairman of each committee, and then, by ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given is necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee. All other committees are appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes makes a choice. All bills on a second reading are considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in committee of the whole, before they can be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate, unless otherwise ordered.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

All committees are appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise especially directed by the House; in which case they are appointed by ballot; and if upon the first ballot the number required shall not be elected by a majority of all the votes given, the House then proceeds to a second ballot, when a plurality of votes prevails. There are thirty standing committees in the House of Representatives; twenty-one consisting of nine members, and nine of five members each. Twenty-three of these committees are appointed at the commencement of each session, and continue for one session only; six are appointed at the commencement of each Congress, and continue to the first session of the succeeding Congress. All the standing committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise, upon any matter committed to them.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

It is a standing order of the day, throughout the session, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, in which every proposition for a charge upon the people, and for appropriations of money, must be first discussed.

No sum or quantum of tax or duty, voted by a committee of the whole House, can be increased in the House, until the motion or proposition for such increase shall be first discussed and voted in a committee of the whole House, and so in respect to the time of its continuance.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

As soon as the journal is read, the Speaker shall call for petitions from the members of each State, and delegates from each Territory, beginning with Maine; and if, on any day, the whole of the States and Territories shall not be called, the Speaker shall begin on the next day where he left off the previous day. Provided, that after the first thirty days of the session, petitions shall not be received except on the first day of the meeting of the House in each week.

The petitions having been presented and disposed of, reports, first from the standing, and then from the select committees, shall be called for and disposed of. And not more than one hour in each day shall be devoted to the subject of reports from committees, and resolutions; after which the Speaker shall dispose of the bills, messages, and communications, on his table, and then proceed to call the orders of the day. The business specified in the two preceding rules shall be done at no other part of the day, except by permission of the House.

LOCAL OR PRIVATE BUSINESS.

Friday and Saturday in every week shall be set apart for the consideration of private bills and private business, in preference to any other, unless otherwise determined by a majority of the House.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE ARE,

1. A committee of Elections, to examine and report upon the certificates of election or other credentials of the members, and to take into conside-

ration all petitions and other matters touching elections and returns.

2. Committee on Ways and Means, to consider reports of the Treasury Department, and all matters relating to the revenue; to inquire into the state of the public debts, revenue and expenditures; to examine into the condition of the public departments, and particularly the laws making appropriations, and whether the moneys have been disbursed agreeably to law; to report from time to time such measures as may add to the economy of the departments and the accountability of their officers; must not include in the bills they may prepare appropriations for carrying into effect treaties made by the United States; and must exclude such appropriations from bills referred to them.

3. A committee of Claims, to consider all matters touching claims and demands upon the United States.

4. A committee on Commerce, to consider all petitions and matters touching the commerce of the United States.

5. A committee on the Public Lands, to consider all petitions and matters respecting the lands of the United States.

6. A committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to consider all petitions, resolutions, and matters relating to post offices and post roads.

7. A committee on the District of Columbia, to consider petitions and matters relating to that District.

8. A committee on the Judiciary, to consider all petitions and matters relating to judicial proceedings.

9. A committee on Revolutionary Claims, to consider petitions, matters or things touching claims and demands originating in or arising from the Revolutionary war.

10. A committee on Public Expenditures, to examine into the state of the several departments, and particularly into the laws making appropriations of moneys; to report whether they have been disbursed according to law, and such provisions as may be necessary to add to the economy of the departments and the accountability of their officers.

11. A committee on Private Land Claims, to consider all claims to lands.

12. A committee on Manufactures.

13. A committee on Agriculture.

14. A committee on Indian Affairs.

(No specific duties are assigned to those committees.)

15. A committee on Military Affairs, to consider all subjects relating to the military establishment and public defence; and to report from time to time such measures as may contribute to economy and accountability in this establishment.

16. A committee on the Militia, to consider all subjects in relation to the militia of the United States.

17. A committee on Naval Affairs, to consider all matters which concern the naval establishment; and, also, to report, from time to time, such measures as may contribute to economy and accountability in the said establishment.

18. A committee on Foreign Affairs, to consider all matters which concern the relations of the United States with foreign nations.

19. A committee on the Territories, to examine into their legislative, civil, and criminal proceedings, and to devise and report to the House such means as, in their opinion, may be necessary to secure the rights and privileges of residents and non-residents.

20. A committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to consider all matters respecting pensions for services in the Revolutionary war, other than invalid pensions.

21. A committee on Invalid Pensions, to consider all matters respecting invalid pensions.

22. A committee on Roads and Canals, to consider all petitions and matters or things relating to roads and canals, and the improvement of the navigation of rivers.

23. A committee of Revision and Unfinished Business, to examine and report what laws have, or are near expiring, and require to be revived or further continued; also, to examine and report from the journal of last session, all such matters as were then depending and undetermined.

24. A committee of Accounts, to superintend and control the expenditures of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and to audit and settle all accounts which may be charged thereon; and to audit the accounts of the members for their travel to and from the seat of Government, and their attendance in the House.

Committees on so much of the Public Accounts and Expenditures—

25. As relates to the Department of State.

26. As relates to the Treasury Department.

27. As relates to the Department of War.

28. As relates to the Navy Department.

29. As relates to the Post Office.

30. As relates to the Public Buildings.

These six committees are appointed at the commencement of a Congress, and continue to the first session of the succeeding Congress. They are required to examine into the accounts and expenditures submitted to them respectively; and to inquire and report whether the expenditures of the respective departments are according to law; whether the claims paid by them are supported by sufficient vouchers; whether they have been discharged out of the funds appropriated therefore, and whether all moneys have been disbursed conformably to appropriation laws; what provisions are necessary more effectually to provide for the proper application of the public moneys, and to secure the Government from unjust and extravagant demands. To report also whether any, and what retrenchments can be safely made in the expenditures of the departments; what abuses, if any, exist in the failure to enforce the payment of money due to the United States from public defaulters or others, and such provisions as may be necessary to add to the economy of the several departments, and the accountability of their officers.

APPENDIX.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

John Tyler, President.....	\$25,000
Samuel L. Southard, Vice-President.....	5,000

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Daniel Webster, Secretary.....	\$6,000
Fletcher Webster, chief clerk.....	2,000

Patent Office.

Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner.....	\$3,000
Joseph W. Hand, chief clerk.....	1,700
Charles M. Keller, chief examiner.....	1,500

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Walter Forward, Secretary.....	\$6,000
McClintock Young, chief clerk.....	2,000
James N. Barker, First Comptroller.....	3,500
James Larned, chief clerk.....	1,700
Albion K. Parris, Second Comptroller.....	3,000
Jonathan Seaver, chief clerk.....	1,700
Jesse Miller, First Auditor.....	3,000
Alexander Mahon, chief clerk.....	1,700
William B. Lewis, Second Auditor.....	3,000
James Bakin, chief clerk.....	1,700
Peter Hagner, Third Auditor.....	3,000
James Thompson, chief clerk.....	1,700
Aaron O. Dayton, Fourth Auditor.....	3,000
Thomas H. Gilliss, chief clerk.....	1,700
Stephen Pleasonton, Fifth Auditor.....	3,000
Thomas Mustin, chief clerk.....	1,700
Thomas L. Smith, Register.....	3,000
Michael Nourse, chief clerk.....	1,700

William Selden, Treasurer.....	\$3,000
William B. Randolph, chief clerk.....	1,700
Charles B. Penrose, Solicitor.....	3,500

General Land Office.

Elisha M. Huntington, Commissioner.....	\$3,000
John M. Moore, chief clerk.....	1,800
Charles Hopkins, Solicitor.....	2,000
John Williamson, Recorder.....	2,000
Joseph S. Wilson, chief clerk, private lands.....	1,800
William T. Steiger, chief clerk of surveys.....	1,800
Ephraim Gilman, principal draughtsman.....	1,500

WAR DEPARTMENT.

John C. Spencer, Secretary.....	\$6,000
Daniel Parker, chief clerk.....	2,000

Indian Bureau.

T. Hartly Crawford, Commissioner.....	\$3,000
Daniel Kurtz, chief clerk.....	1,600

Pension Bureau.

James L. Edwards, Commissioner.....	\$2,500
George W. Crump, chief clerk.....	1,600

Army.

Winfield Scott, Major-General.....	\$6,535
Aids-de-camp, Captains Alden and Kerney.....	1,594
Roger Jones, Adjutant-General.....	3,234
Brook Williams, chief clerk.....	1,200
Thomas S. Jesup, Quartermaster-General.....	
William A. Gordon, chief clerk.....	1,600
John C. Goolrich, clerk clothing bureau.....	1,000
George Gibson, Commissary Gen'l. of Subsistence	3,138
Richard Gott, chief clerk.....	1,600
Nathan Towson, Paymaster-General.....	2,500
Nathaniel Frye, chief clerk.....	1,700
Thomas Lawson, Surgeon General.....	2,500
J. G. Totten, Colonel Engineer Office.....	2,958
John J. Abert, Colonel Topographical Bureau....	2,958
George Thompson, chief clerk.....	1,400

George Bomford, Colonel of Ordnance.....	\$3,138
A. Mordecai.....Captain.....do.....	1,594
George Bender, chief clerk.....	1,200

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Abel P. Upshur, Secretary.....	\$6,000
John D. Simms, chief clerk.....	2,000
Lewis Warrington, Navy Commissioner.....	3,500
William M. Crane.....do.....	3,500
David Conner.....do.....	3,500
Charles W. Goldsborough, Secretary.....	2,000
William G. Ridgely, chief clerk.....	1,600

Navy Yard.

Beverly Kennon, Captain Commandant.....	\$3,500
G. J. Pendergrast, Commander.....	2,100
E. B. Boutwell, First Lieutenant.....	1,500
Cary Selden, Naval Storekeeper.....	1,700
W. B. Scott, Navy Agent.....	2,000

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Charles A. Wickliffe, Postmaster General.....	\$6,000
John Marron, chief clerk.....	2,000
Selah R. Hobbie, Contract Office, First Assistant Postmaster General.....	2,500
William H. Dundas, principal clerk.....	1,000
Henry A. Burr, Topographer.....	1,600
Philo C. Fuller, Appointment Office, Second As- sistant Postmaster General.....	2,500
Eben L. Childs, principal clerk.....	1,600
John S. Skinner, Inspection Office, Third Assist- ant Postmaster General.....	2,500
Thomas B. Addison, principal clerk.....	1,600
Elisha Whittlesey, Auditor General Post Office..	3,000
Peter G. Washington, chief clerk.....	2,000

CITY POST OFFICE.

William Jones, Postmaster.....	\$2,000
George Sweeny, Assistant Postmaster.....	1,700

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Hugh S. Legaré.....	\$4,000
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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice, Baltimore, Md...	\$5,000
Joseph Story, Associate Justice, Cambridge, Mass.	4,500
Smith Thompson.....do.....New-York.....	4,500
John McLean.....do.....Cincinnati, Ohio....	4,500
Henry Baldwin.....do.....Pittsburg, Penn....	4,500
James M. Wayne.....do.....Savannah, Georgia.	4,500
John Catron.....do.....Nashville, Tenn....	4,500
John McKinley.....do.....Florence, Alabama.	4,500
Peter V. Daniel.....do.....Richmond, Virginia.	4,500
Hugh S. Legaré, Att'y Gen. Washington, D. C.	4,000
William T. Carroll, Clerk.....Washington, D. C.	Fees.
Alexander Hunter, Marshal. Washington, D. C.	Fees.

CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

William Cranch, Chief Judge.....	\$2,700
B. Thruston, Associate Judge.....	2,500
J. S. Morsell.....do.....	2,500
Philip R. Fendall, United States Attorney.....	Fees.
Alexander Hunter, Marshal.....	Fees.
William Brent, Clerk, Washington.....	Fees.
Edmund I. Lee, Clerk, Alexandria.....	Fees.

CRIMINAL COURT.

James Dunlop, Judge.....	\$2,000
Philip R. Fendall, Attorney. William Brent, Clerk.	
Alexander Hunter, Marshal. T. Woodward, Coroner.	

THE ORPHANS' COURT.

N. P. Causin, Judge.....	\$1,000
E. N. Roach, Register of Wills.....	Fees.

PENITENTIARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Thomas Sewall, Washington, Inspector.....	\$ 250
Bernard Hooe, Alexandria.....do.....	250
Thomas Donoho, Washington.....do.....	250
John B. Dade, Warden.....	1,500
Noble Young, Physician.....	400
William Wheatley, clerk.....	1,000
John A. Young, assistant keeper.....	750
J. C. David.....do.....	750

OFFICERS OF SENATE.

Asbury Dickins, Secretary.....	\$3,000
Lewis H. Machen, principal clerk.....	1,800
Edward Dyer, Sergeant-at-Arms.....	1,500
Robert Beale, assistant doorkeeper.....	1,450

OFFICERS HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES.

Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Clerk.....	\$3,000
Samuel Burche, principal clerk.....	1,800
E. M. Townsend, Sergeant-at-Arms.....	1,500
Joseph Follansbee, Doorkeeper.....	1,500
William J. McCormick, Postmaster.....	1,500
David H. Burr, Draughtsman.....per month.	125
John S. Meehan, Librarian of Congress.....	\$1,500
William Noland, Commissioner Public Buildings.	2,000
Robert Mills, Architect.....	2,500

Police.

David M. Wilson, principal guard.....	\$1,450
James M. Waller, assistant.....	1,100
Thomas Scrivener.....do.....	1,100
Isaac H. Wailes.....do.....	1,100
John Wirt.....do.....	1,100
James Maher, principal gardener, in the public grounds.....	1,200

DIPLOMATIC AGENTS ACCREDITED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

From Great Britain.....	Henry S. Fox.
From France.....	M. Ad. de Bacourt.
From Russia.....	M. Alexandre de Bodisco.
From Spain.....	The Chev. A. P d'Argaiz.
From Argentine Confederation, Brigadier General Don Carlos Maria de Alvear.	

Chargés d'Affaires.

From Netherlands.....	Chev. Adr. Martini.
From Portugal.....	J. C. de Figaniere e Mordão.

From Belgium.....M. Charles Serruys.
 From Denmark.....M. Steen de Bille.
 From Sweden.....Chevalier de Nordin.
 From Prussia.....Baron de Roenne.
 From Sardinia.....Count de Colobiano.
 From Texas.....Bernard E. Bee.
 From Brazil.....Chevalier Gasper José Lisboa.

Foreign Consuls resident in the District of Columbia.

Christopher Neale, Brazil, Denmark, and Portugal.
 Ant. C. Cazanove, Bremen.
 C. Jean Cazanove, Russia.
 John H. Brent, Sweden and Norway.
 N. E. Fowle, Two Sicilies.

*Ministers of the United States in foreign Countries.**

App'd. Country. Capital.

Edward Everett, Mass. 1841. G. Britain.. London.
 Lewis Cass, Ohio..... 1336. France..... Paris.
 Charles S. Todd, Ohio. 1841. Russia..... St. Petersburg.
 Henry Wheaton, N. Y. 1837. Prussia..... Berlin.
 Daniel Jenifer, Md..... 1841. Austria.... Vienna.
 W. Thompson, S. C.... 1841. Mexico..... Mexico.
 William Hunter, R. I... 1841. Brazil..... Rio. de Janeiro.

Minister Resident.

David Porter, Penn..... 1839. Turkey..... Constantinople.

Secretaries of Legation.

Henry Ledyard, to France.....\$2,000
 J. Lathrop Motley, to Russia..... 2,000
 T. R. Morris, to Prussia..... 2,000
 John R. Clay, to Austria..... 2,000

* The pay of Ministers Plenipotentiary is \$9,000 per annum salary, and an outfit of \$9,000; that of *Chargés d'Affaires* is \$4,500 salary; that of resident ministers \$6,000; and that of Secretaries of Legation \$2,000 per annum.

Brantz Mayer, to Mexico.....	\$2,000
R. M. Walsh, to Brazil.....	2,000

American Chargés d' Affaires.

	<i>App'd.</i>	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
Aaron Vail.....	1840...	Spain.....	Madrid.
Virgil Maxcy.....	1837...	Belgium.....	Brussels.
J. R. Jackson.....	1841...	Denmark.....	Copenhagen.
Chrit. Hughes....	1830...	Sweden & Norway.	Stockholm.
H. Bleecker.....	1839...	Holland.....	Hague.
Ambrose Baber...	1841...	Sardinia.....	Turin.
W. Barrow.....	1841...	Portugal.....	Lisbon.
Wm. Boulware....	1841...	Two Sicilies.....	Naples.
James C. Pickett.	1838...	Peru.....	Lima.
J. S. Pendleton...	1841...	Chile.....	Sant-Iago.
Allen A. Hall....	1841...	Venezuela.....	Caracas.
James Semple....	1837...	New Grenada.....	Bogota.
Joseph Eve.....	1841...	Texas.....	Austin.

Note.—There are about one hundred and sixty American consuls at foreign ports; of whom, it is stated, but forty-eight are citizens of the United States; and out of thirty-four consuls appointed to the ports of Great Britain and her Colonies, only *five* are American citizens. This should not be allowed, as much injury might grow out of it, by placing our commercial interests abroad in the power of rival commercial nations.

EPITOME of the whole Population of the States and Territories of the United States, exhibiting the general aggregate amount of each description of persons by classes.

FREE WHITE PERSONS.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Under 5 years of age,	1,270,790	Under 5 years of age,	1,203,349
Of 5 and under 10,	1,024,072	Of 5 and under 10,	986,921
Of 10 and under 15,	879,499	Of 10 and under 15,	836,588
Of 15 and under 20,	756,022	Of 15 and under 20,	702,168
Of 20 and under 30,	1,322,440	Of 20 and under 30,	1,253,395
Of 30 and under 40,	866,431	Of 30 and under 40,	779,097
Of 40 and under 50,	836,568	Of 40 and under 50,	502,143
Of 50 and under 60,	314,506	Of 50 and under 60,	304,810
Of 60 and under 70,	174,326	Of 60 and under 70,	173,299
Of 70 and under 80,	80,051	Of 70 and under 80,	80,562
Of 80 and under 90,	21,679	Of 80 and under 90,	23,964
Of 90 and under 100,	2,507	Of 90 and under 100,	3,231
Of 100 and upwards,	476	Of 100 and upwards,	315
	<u>7,240,266</u>		<u>6,939,842</u>
Total number of free white persons,		14,189,108	

FREE COLORED PERSONS.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Under 10 years of age,	56,323	Under 10 years of age,	55,069
Of 10 and under 24,	52,799	Of 10 and under 24,	50,562
Of 24 and under 36,	35,308	Of 24 and under 36,	41,073
Of 36 and under 55,	28,358	Of 36 and under 55,	30,385
Of 55 and under 100,	12,493	Of 55 and under 100,	15,728
Of 100 and upwards,	286	Of 100 and upwards,	361
	<u>186,467</u>		<u>199,778</u>
Total number of free colored persons,		386,245	

SLAVES.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Under 10 years of age,	432,599	Under 10 years of age,	421,470
Of 10 and under 24,	391,131	Of 10 and under 24,	390,075
Of 24 and under 36,	235,373	Of 24 and under 36,	239,787
Of 36 and under 55,	145,264	Of 36 and under 55,	139,201
Of 55 and under 100,	51,288	Of 55 and under 100,	49,692
Of 100 and upwards,	753	Of 100 and upwards,	580
	<u>1,246,408</u>		<u>1,240,805</u>
Total number of slaves,		2,487,313	
Total aggregate,		<u><u>17,062,566</u></u>	

White persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age,	1,919
White persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb, of 14 and under 25,	2,086
White persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb, over 25,	2,797
White persons included in the foregoing, who are blind,	5,024
White persons included in the foregoing, who are insane and idiots at public charge,	4,339
White persons included in the foregoing, who are insane and idiots at private charge,	10,179
Slaves and colored persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb,	977
Slaves and colored persons included in the foregoing, who are blind,	1,902
Slaves and colored persons included in the foregoing, who are insane and idiots at private charge,	2,093
Slaves and colored persons included in the foregoing, who are insane and idiots at public charge,	833
Total number of persons employed in mining,	15,303
Total number of persons employed in agriculture,	3,717,786
Total number of persons employed in commerce,	117,575
Total number of persons employed in manufactures and trades,	791,545
Total number of persons employed in the navigation of the ocean,	56,025
Total number of persons employed in navigation of canals, lakes, and rivers,	33,067
Total number of persons employed in learned professions,	65,236
Total number of pensioners for revolutionary or military services,	20,797
Total number of universities or colleges,	173
Total number of students in universities or colleges,	16,233
Total number of academies and grammar schools,	3,242
Total number of students in academies and grammar schools,	164,189
Total number of primary and common schools,	47,309
Total number of scholars in common schools,	1,845,244
Total number of scholars at public charge,	468,364
Total number of white persons over twenty years of age who cannot read and write,	540,603

a Total number of persons on board of vessels of war in the United States naval service, June 1, 1840, 6,100: to this must be added 786 as ascertained by a new census to have been omitted in the former returns in Montgomery county, Maryland, making the total aggregate population of the United States, 17,069 453.

ERRATA.

**Justices of the Peace for the County of Washington,
whose names are omitted in the list, page 147 :**

**James Marshall,
Edward Mattingly,
George Naylor,**

**B. F. Mackall,
John I. Stull.**



63

1847 12 12

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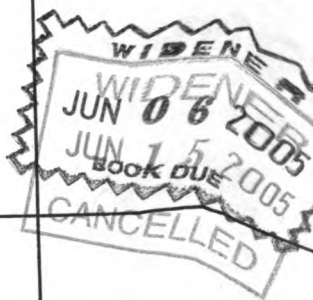
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